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OLD SERIES—VOL. LXI—NO 3,134 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896. NEW SERIES—VOL. XIII—NO. 684

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Delegates [illegible] Democratic national convention stand: For silver, 155; gold, 130—16 majority for silver

Spain's war in Cuba is very costly. It cost in 1895, $75,000,000, and this year will require $75,000,000. Spain's credit is not high.

On Monday the Tsar of Russia, Nicolas, made his solemn entry into the old Russian capital, Moscow, to be crowned as both Tsar and Pontiff.

The greatest River and Harbor bill ever created has just passed. It gives $12,200,000 for new and $64,000,000 for old contracts—total $76,200,000.

Dr O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, has directed that Irish be used in preaching sermons by all priests wherever in his diocese the population is Irish-speaking

The greater New York as is to be will contain 359 square miles, with 3,250,000 inhabitants, 130,000 dwellings, 37,000 business houses, 1,100 hotels, 1,100 churches, 350 public schools, 900 miles of paved streets and 6,000 acres of parks.

Dr Salmon, the 107-year-old English physician, has just died at Cambridge. When he heard of the battle of Waterloo he posted to Dover and crossed to Brussels to care for the wounded. He practically gave up smoking at 80, but drank port to the end.

A queer accident happened near Walsall in England lately, where a canal fell into a coal pit. The canal flowed over the pit, the underground supports of which gave way, letting down the ground above, draining the canal of water, and putting a stop to all traffic.

At the Pasteur Institute in Palermo 2,221 persons have been treated in ten years. While the greater number of cases were of dog bites there were instances of bites by donkeys, mules, oxen, pigs, wolves, a horse, a ferret, and a rabbit, and sixteen cases of bites by human beings suffering from hydrophobia.

In consequence of the beauty prizes in Paris having been awarded to Mlle. de Merode who is half Belgian and half Austrian; to Miss Sibyl Sanderson, an American, and Mlle. Wanda de Boneza, a Pole, a meeting of French dancers and artists' models has been held, and a petition drawn up appealing to M. Meline for protection against foreign competition.

According to the latest figuring McKinley lightning calculators claim for him 545 out of the 918 votes in the convention. The opposition concedes 434 and claims for the field 543, with 21 contested seats and 50 delegates to be elected. Even on this showing, while McKinley may not have a walkover, it will take some clever strategy, combination and hard work to beat him

Fire broke out recently in a building in the Avenue de Neuilly, just outside the Porte Maillot, one of the gates of Paris, and the Paris firemen were called out. On reaching the gate they found that they could not pass it without a special permit from the Prefect of Police, and had to watch the house burn down while some one hunted up the Prefect.

Negroes are black owing "to the stimulating action of solar heat, combined with moisture and an excess of vegetable food, yielding more carbon than can be assimilated, the character being then fixed by heredity." This extraordinary theory appears in a recent geographical school book, bearing the name of Cambridge University.

The great Edison has 711 patents—the work of a quarter of a century. Elihu Thompson stands second on the list with 394, Francis B. Richards is third with 343, Edward Weston, 274; Charles E Scribner, 248; Charles J Vanderpoole, 244; Randolph M. Hunter, 228 George Westinghouse, 217. Seventeen other gentlemen have received more than 100 patents during the twenty-five years ending with 1895. Connecticut patents more inventions than any other State in proportion to its population

Internal revenue receipts for the past ten months have aggregated $121,660,370, an increase over the like period of 1895 of $1,005,-196. As compared with the ten months of 1895, receipts from spirits show a decrease of $1,600,302; tobacco an increase of $1,051,216; fermented liquors an increase of 2,027,257; oleomargarine a decrease of $194,084; and miscellaneous, a decrease of $185,919

The following are the receipts of cotton since September last: Galveston, 921,128; New Orleans, 1,710,704; Mobile, 205,420; Savannah, 740,820; Charleston, 276,981, Wilmington, 170,482; Norfolk, 331,930; Baltimore, 41,793; New York, 96,543; Boston, 147,-263; Newport News, 15,115; Philadelphia, 41,844; West Point, 143,464; Brunswick, 74,-340; Port Royal, 73,672; Pensacola, 16,433; Texas City, 54,019. Total, 5,061,911.

Italy has a new magazine rifle, which holds only six cartridges, but which can be filled and discharged in fifteen seconds. The bullet has an outside covering of German silver with a core of lead, hardened by antimony, and will go through a brick wall three feet thick at a range of a quarter of a mile. The bore is 0.256 inches and the trajectory is so flat that the rifle can be fired up to a range of 650 yards without using the folding sight, which is set for as long a range as 2,200 yards.

Remarkable prices were obtained for the gold Roman coins belonging to the late Mr. Hyman Montague and recently sold in Paris. The sale lasted eight days and brought in 365,000 francs, $72,600 for 1,291 coins A medallion of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, fetched $1,300; an aureus of Pescennius Niger, the only gold coin of this Emperor known, $1,220; one of Julia Solmia, mother of Elagabalus, representing her as the divine Venus, $1,000.

Nineteen German student corps that fight duels have been dissolved at Vienna by order of the government, owing to their declaration that Jews are infamous and not entitled to demand or give satisfaction by arms. At the same time the German, Slav and Roumanian students were suspended who protested against the millennial celebration in Hungary as an insult to other nationalities, and who tried to burn the Hungarian flag in the courtyard of the University.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The treasurer of Omaha has been sentenced to nineteen years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $210,000 for embezzlement. —Fifty dead bodies have already been taken from the wreck at Sherman, Tex., caused by the cyclone, and it is feared the death roll will amount to $150; towns visited by the storm are not yet heard from, as all telegraph wires are down. —The Senate passes Senator Morgan's resolution regarding the attitude of the United States toward Cuba and calling upon the Executive Department for information as to treaty rights between Spain and the United States. —Jim Moody asked Judge Russell by letter if he voted the Republican ticket in 1888 and 1892, but he has had no answer yet. —A prominent Republican predicts that Russell will be taken down from the head of the ticket in less than sixty days; another convention, he says, is already talked of. —Guthrie says if nominated he will be supported by Col. J. S. Carr, his brother-in-law; Col. Carr positively denies this and says that he is a Democrat. —

The Progressive Farmer says the Republican convention of last week made the most artistic straddle of the year on the silver question; it also denounces the manner in which Dockery was cheated out of the nomination by a convention calling for honest ballots; it ridicules the idea of Populist fusion with those Republicans. —By the cyclone in Texas last week 250 persons were killed and $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. —Venezuela agrees to pay England £1,600 as indemnity for arresting her police officers, but refuses to apologize. —The Supreme Court of the United States upholds the validity of the law of Georgia which prohibits the running of freight trains on Sunday; Chief Justice Fuller and Justice White dissent on the ground that the law interferes with inter-State commerce. —The Senate has confirmed an appointment which causes a sister of Abraham Lincoln to lose her position as postmistress of a Kentucky office. —Chief Justice Snodgrass, of Tennessee, is on trial on a charge of assault with intent to kill. —One hundred thousand copies of Secretary Carlisle's "sound money" speeches are being distributed in Kentucky. —The cause of the rejection of Freeman as postmaster at Burlington was representations by Senator Butler that he was a disturber of Populist and Republican meetings in his section. —There is a movement on foot to put Dockery up as a candidate for Senator. —The cigar industry of Tampa, Fla., is beginning to feel the effect of the Cuban war, and a number of the factories may have to shut down; no tobacco can be exported from Cuba after the 26th inst., and American cigar manufacturers have thousands of dollars worth in the dry houses that cannot be handled now; our government has been asked to look into the matter; if the factories close a great many of the cigar makers will go to Cuba and join the insurgents. —Robeson Superior court is in session, with several capital cases on the docket; two defendants have been convicted of criminal assault. —The South Dakota Democratic State convention adopted a gold plank by forty-two Federal office-holding delegates under instructions from Washington. —Tennessee's Chief Justice is acquitted of the charge of assault with intent to kill. —Our Minister at Madrid is instructed to make a strong protest against the prohibition of export of tobacco from Cuba. —Internal revenue receipts of the Government for ten months of this fiscal year exceed those for same time last year by $1,008,196. —The contest between the gold standard and free silver Democrats in the Richmond (Va.) district is an exciting one. —The Mississippi had reached the danger line at St. Louis last night, and hundreds of men were moving property to safer localities; the river was still rising. —The Czar and Czarina made the triumphal entry into Moscow yesterday; the city was crowded with people from all over Russia; the decorations were profuse and the pageant the most magnificent ever seen in Russia's ancient capital. —Gomez is said to have defeated the Spanish under Col. Segura and captured the colonel.

Three persons escape in a mysterious manner from the Goldsboro jail. —Lieutenant Commander Sturdy is senteneed to two years' suspension for giving himself four days leave while in command of the cruiser Olympia.— Dun & Co. put failures for the week at 227 against 207 last year; a hopeful outlook for business is given. —The Three Friends sails from Jacksonville with a cargo of arms, ostensibly for Key West. —At Prague a riotous mob was fired upon and two are killed. —The rivers in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa are on a rampage, pouring volumes of water into the Missisipi, which is already within five feet of the danger line at St. Louis; many acres of crops are under water, and railroad traffic has been interrupted.

In the Democratic primaries at Stokes, Pitt county, says a correspondent of the Greenville Reflector, "our Populist friends, Greenville Reflector, "our Populist friends, some of them, came in and took a part some of them, came in and took a part some of them, came in and took a part in the meeting and I am sure that everything will be all right in time, and that is as it should be. There are not but two parties in this country of ours, and all men that desire good government should join in with the Democrats and make one common cause against the Russell gang." Let them all do likewise. In the fight against Russellism and McKinleyism there ought to be no division among the men who redeemed the State in 1876.

Silver was demonetized in 1873. Then began a period of contraction and depression. It became acute in 1879. From that year to 1895 there were 171,389 business crashes in the country involving nearly three billion dollars. Gold standard makes good times—very good times, for the infernal sharks who took in all the goods and property involved in these failures at from one-tenth to one-half their market value, and then formed trusts.

"All negroes are natural born thieves. They will steal six days in the week and go to church on Sunday and shout and pray it off."—This is what Daniel L. Russell said about them when he wasn't bidding for votes.

A City Farmer.

Mr. W. J. McDonald has 2½ acres of cotton planted within 300 yards of the Market House. We saw a stalk from this field Thursday one foot and a half high. Last year this patch yielded four bales. This year Mr. McDonald expects to gather five bales.

HON. A. D. McGILL'S MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Delivered May 11th, 1896.

Thirty-one years have passed since the boom of the last cannon died away in echoes across the hills of Appomattox, and the last hostile gun of the war was fired.

The surviving participants of that great conflict, with nothing left but untarnished honor and the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, came back to ruined fields and desolated homes to begin life's campaign anew.

The scenes of danger, suffering and privation through which they passed can never be obliterated from their memory. The comradeships formed in the camps, on the toilsome march, and in the long-drawn battle lines, are still cherished as hallowed memories. The scenes of battle, the wild charge, as well as the spot on which these comrades fell, come to us now like half-forgotten dreams or half-remembered strains of sweet music of the long, long ago.

Immediately after the war, the ladies of the South organized Memorial Associations in almost every county. They have deemed it both wise and proper to call together the surviving soldiers of the war in annual re-union on each recurring 10th of May, together with such of our citizens as may wish to participate in the beautiful custom of decorating the graves of our fallen heroes—thus handing down to succeeding generations the memorial of their virtues and patriotism.

The Ladies Memorial Association has wisely decided that at each annual re-union, an active participant in the great struggle shall be called upon to tell the story of the heroism of the men, who, in obedience to the laws of the State to which they owed allegiance, gave their lives for a cause they knew to be right. The importance and necessity of this becomes more apparent as time rolls on, from the fact that most of the history, as written, concerning the war, has been manifestly unfair, untruthful and unjust to the South.

Whatever may have been the original merits of the war, certain it is that writers, from a Northern standpoint, have tried to magnify the achievements of the Federal soldiery out of all proportion to the truth, at the same time seeking to misrepresent and belittle their opponents. They have invariably insisted that the North was right and the South wrong, denounced the Southern people as rebels and traitors, while they knew the charge to be false—and that is the sort of history they seek to place in the homes of our children

It is a matter of gratulation that the Southern people have at last become aroused to a just appreciation of the necessity for preserving the truths of history; for their own vindication, as well as in defence of those who died for the Southern cause.

A majority of our people were reluctant to leave the Union, and not until the compact of Union had been repeatedly violated, and the decisions of the supreme Court of the United States set at naught by the dominant party at the North—thereby endangering, if not destroying, the liberties, rights and securities which the Union, under the Constitution, was designed to protect—did they think seriously of severing their relation with the Union. The long struggle between the friends and enemies of Constitutional Rights, terminated disastrously to the hopes of those who wished for a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties. The election of Mr. Lincoln, in November, 1860, settled the issues against the South. Every effort in Congress to effect a compromise was defeated by the Party that elected Mr. Lincoln: they broke down every proposition, and eliminated the elements of conciliation from the Peace Convention before it assembled.

But the climax was reached on the 15th of April, 1861, when the President issued his call for seventy-five thousand troops to coerce the States. North Carolina promptly withdrew from the Union, joined her sister States of the South, and her soldier boys immediately marched to the front to meet the enemy on the borders of Virginia. How well they performed their duty is now a part of the history of that great war.

The Southern people, with their ports closed against the world, without arms or the means of manufacturing arms and munitions of war, and entirely without a navy or organized army, were placed at great disadvantage in the beginning, and throughout the war. Nevertheless, on the 21st of July, 1861, on the plains of Manassas, the confederate soldiers proved themselves to be more than a match for the well-appointed armies of the North, under leaders trained and experienced in the art of war. The Confederate army, composed as it then was of several different commands, unacquainted with their leaders, and—what is of more importance—with each other, at the battle of Manassas gave to their country and the world an earnest of their future glory and prowess in arms.

In the campaign and battles around Richmond, the unequal struggle began in earnest. The Federal troops were commanded by Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, the best of all their Generals. The war was now to be terminated by the capture of the Confederate Capital. McClellan's army established itself on both sides of the Chickahominy, but a few miles from Richmond, in the most formidable works known to the science of war. The Northern people fully expected the fall of the Confederate Capital, which they believed would terminate the war, But the Confederate army, equal to every emergency, with such arms as they then had, attacked the magnificent army of McClellan with a fury until then unknown, driving them from their elaborate works at the point of the bayonet.

McClellan, having massed his artillery and infantry on Malvern Hill, literally clothed the hill in sheets of flame, by which means he held his ground till nightfall enabled him to reach his gun boats—leaving the hill and fields covered with the wreck of his once splendid army.

From the rich spoils of these hard contested fields, the Confederates had supplied themselves with arms and accoutrements of the most improved pattern, and were better prepared than ever before for the vigorous prosecution of the war; the raw levies had become veteran legions; and the inexperienced volunteer officers had come to be masters in the art of war.

The 2nd Manassas campaign added much to the experience and efficiency of our troops. One important lesson was then learned, which was never forgotten, especially by the followers of Jackson, viz: that a soldier could dispense with a baggage-train and an extensive wardrobe, while all his requirements were met by a well filled haversack, which he never failed to replenish when an opportunity occurred—such as presented itself at Manassas when Pope's immense depot of supplies was captured, To describe the variety and abundance of these captured stores would be impossible, but the boys, for once in their lives, literally revelled in luxury.

It was on this famous march that Jackson's men received their well earned title of "Jackson's foot cavalry." The battles that followed the capture of Manassas were terrible beyond description. Jackson's corps was formed in line on the old battle-field of Manassas, and, as if to demonstrate the superiority of the Southern soldiery, the Confederates occupied almost identically the same ground as that held by the Federal troops in the battle of the year before. Held in the fierce embrace of Jackson's men, unable either to get away or force their lines, the Federalists fought with the desperation that is born of despair; and in each successive asssault, as they recoiled before the withering fire of the infantry, fell by hundreds.

The battle of Sharpsburg, just two weeks after Manassas, was one of the most desperate of the whole war. Never was the valor of the Confederate soldiers more conspicuous than on this tremendous day; never did the sublime heroism of the men in gray shine more resplendently; never were their soldierly qualities more enhanced by comparison than there, where they contended with three or four times their numbers.

To mention the Fredericksburg campaign would be but to relate a story of Confederate valor, already thrice told.

At Chancellorsville the Federals received the last stroke of Jackson's matchless genius, and it was worthy to be the last of his fields and the closing of his brilliant career. No leader ever had braver or more enthusiastic followers; never did men have greater confidence in their leader, nor General soldiers upon whom he could more implicitly rely—ever ready as they were to respond to whatever demand might be made upon them. Passing with the rapidity of the whirlwind from the enemy's front to his extreme right, a distance of 16 miles, in a few short hours, and once there, like the peal of thunder that follows the lightning flash which heralds the approaching storm, the Federals were startled by the "rebel yell" and the sound of the fearful conflict. Never was an army taken more completely by surprise—never did one receive such a stunning blow. Rodes' Division, sweeping forward like a tidal wave, its front fringed with the smoke of battle, drove everything pell mell in the confusion of panic, through wood and field, in the wildest disorder. The enemy made brave efforts to check the rising tide of disaster, but nothing could stop the advance of the Southern infantry. It is but just to the Federal troops to say that they were not cowards, but splendid soldiers, as they soon afterward proved. The truth of the matter is that no troops could have successfully resisted the fierce assault of those 28,000 Confederate veterans on that Saturday afternoon of May the 2nd, 1863.

This victory, however, was dearly purchased in the loss of Jackson, the hero of the army and the right arm of Lee.

"Love such as once Napoleon shared
Did Jackson's followers to him yield;
Ten thousand heroes would have bared,
That noble heart from death to shield!"

The battle of Gettysburg has been the theme of much discussion and controversy. The defeat of the attack upon Cemetery Heights, on the 3rd day, has been charged by some to be due to the failure of the North Carolina troops to properly support Pickett's division—hence the loss of the battle. This charge is a gross injustice to the gallant sons of North Carolina, both dead and living. The North Carolina brigades of Pettigrew, Scales and Lane were a part of the column that made the assault, and were in no sense supports to Pickett's Division. They moved to the attack at the same time as did Pickett, directly upon Cemetery Heights, while Pickett marched toward the curve in the enemy's line to the left of the cemetery. Pettigrew, having a shorter distance to traverse, encountered the terrific fire of the enemy's infantry sooner, and was longer under fire, as it required more time for Pickett to reach the point of impact. It might, with equal justice, be said that the attack failed because the right did not properly support the left of the assaulting column.

Our claim for North Carolinians is to say the least of it, a modest one, borne out, as we think, by the facts of history and the testimony of competent eye-witnesses, viz: that the North Carolina soldiers went as far, staid as long and fought as well as the troops from any other State—nay, more—Col. Batchelder, of the United States Army, who made an accurate survey and map of the field a short time after the battle, states that he found the North Carolina dead farther inside the Federal lines on Cemetery Heights than those of any other Southern State. These North Carolinians reached the culminating point in the tide of the great contest How did they get there? Is it probable that they reached there after they were killed? Did they not go as far as the Virginians? Testimony says that they went farther; testimony says that their percentage of losses was greater in that famous charge than was that of Pickett, and additional testimony proves that they staid longer; for, as Pickett's men fell back, the enemy threw forward a force against Petigrew's right which compelled the left of the assaulting column to fall back, also. What then, becomes of the charge that the North Carolina boys failed to do their part in this unfortunate enterprise? North Carolina has just reason to regard with admiration the lofty deeds of her soldiers at Gettysburg. Hoke's Brigade assailed the north-eastern front of Cemetery Hill, driving back two lines of infantry, capturing the artillery on the crest of the hill and spiking the guns; nothing surpassing this was performed by the troops from any other State during the battle.

A North Carolina Regiment of Stewart's Brigade, in one of the grandest charges of the war, actually gained possession of the Baltimore Pike, in rear of Cemetery Hill, and held their position throughout the night, and till 9 o'clock next morning.

A board taken from the fence crossed by Scales's Brigade in their advance on Cemetery Hill, 16 feet long and 14 inches wide, was pierced by 837 bullets.

Had the North Carolinians been surported as they should have been, the battle of Gettysburg might have had a far different history. Our claims, we think, are sustained, and with no purpose of disparaging the gallant Virginians, but to defend the memory of our own heroic dead.

Let us see in what estimation the North Carolina soldiers were held by Gens. Lee and Jackson.

When the army, was about to retire from Gettysburg, Hoke's Brigade was selected to cover the retreat; again, at Falling Water, the perilous duty of protecting the passage of the army across the Potomac was assigned to Pettigrew's Brigade—in the performance of which, the chivalrous Pettigrew lost his life. At Cedar Run, August 19th 1862 when the left of Jackson's corps was being driven back, and the artillery was galloping to the rear to avoid inevitable capture, Branch's North Carolina Brigade charged the enemy's masses and restored the lines, for which timely service they were complimented by no less a personage than Stonewall Jackson. After the battle of Chancellorsville, Gen. Lee wrote to Gov. Vance in praise of Ramseur's Brigade, whose conduct in that battle had been especially commended to his notice by the immortal Jackson.

At Spottsylvania, on the 12th of May, 1864, when Lee's lines were broken and the greater part of Johnson's Division captured—the most critical moment in the history of the army of Northern Virginia, Gen. Lee rode up to Ramseur, and, pointing to the exultant foe, exclaimed, "Except those works are retaken, the army is cut in two and the day is lost!" That Brigade immediately changed front and advanced rapidly into the smoke and flame of battle to attempt the performance of a feat, apparently as hopeless and desperate as that of the famous six hundred at Balaklava.

The enemy fought with amazing determination to retain the advantage already gained, but they were driven back to and over the works, in which, after their capture, we remained throughout the whole of that day and night, exposed to a merciless fire, whose severity cannot be described. Let me give you the description of this famous charge, written at the time by a correspondent of the London Morning Herald, and which I am permitted, through the surtesy of that knightly soldier, Gen. Cox, to incorporate in my remarks:

"The Federalists continued to hold their ground in the Salient, and along the line of works to the left of that angle, within a short distance of the position of Hay's Louisianians. Ramseur's North Carolina Brigade of Rodes' Division, formed, covering Hays' right, and, being ordered to charge, were received by the enemy with a stubborn resistance. The desperate character of the struggle along that Brigade front was told terribly in the hoarseness and rapidity of its musketry. So close was the fighting there, for a time, that the fire of friend and foe rose up rattling in one common roar. Ramseur's North Carolinians dropped in the ranks thick and fast, but still they continued, with glorious constancy, to gain ground foot by foot. Pressing resolutely under a fierce fire on, on, the struggle was about to become one of hand to hand, when the Federalists shrank from the bloody trial, Driven back, they were not defeated. The earth-works being at the moment in their immediate rear, they bounded on the opposite side, and having thus placed them in their front, they renewed the conflict, A rush of an instant brought Ramseur's men to the side of the defenses, and, though they crouched close to the slopes under enfilade from the guns of the Salient, their musketry rattled in deep and deadly fire on the enemy that stood in overwhelming numbers but a few yards from their front."

Those brave North Carolinians had thus, in one of the severest conflicts of the day, succeeded in driving the Federals from the works which had been occupied during the previous night by a brigade which, until the morning of the 12th of May, had never yielded to a foe—the "Stonewall Brigade." So terrible was the fire at this bloody angle that a tree 18 inches in diameter was literally cut down by the storm of minnie bullets. The stump of the tree is now in the War Department.

For their gallantry and daring on this memorable occasion, that brigade was thanked by Lee for having saved the reputation of the army and the country from an overwhelming disaster. Saved the reputation of what army? The Army of Northern Virginia, one of the most heroic upon which the sunlight of heaven ever rested. Who said that they had rendered this inestimable service? Robert E. Lee, himself a "Cæsar without a Cæsar's ambition, a Napoleon without his selfishness, and a more than Washington without a Washington's reward."

A Northern writer, of national reputation, writing of Spottsylvania, says: "Hancock's Corps captured on May 12th a portion of Lee's strong line of defense, which he (Lee) made several desperate efforts to recapture during the day, all of which were repulsed with terrible slaughter." That is the sort of history they give to the world. Many living eye-witnesses and participants in that tempest of war, myself among the number, do not hesitate to pronounce such pretended history false.

The Army of Northern Virginia left the Rapidan at the beginning of the campaign, May 4th, with only 58,000 men; the enemy, with more than 100,000. Before reaching Cold Harbor, on June 1st, the Federal army sustained losses exceeding the whole number of the Confederates. In every conflict from the Rapidam to Petersburg, Grant's army turned away from Lee's veterans bleeding, shattered and torn, never able to force their lines. There was displayed during these engagements on the part of Lee, the highest order of generalship, and on the part of his men the most splendid fighting qualities recorded in the history of the world.

Notwithstanding the attempt to deprive North Carolina of her well-earned laurels, the truth of history proves that one-fifth of all the Confederate forces were North Carolinians, and that one-fourth of all the killed in battle during the four years of the war were from the same State. She furnished the first sacrifice at Bethel, in the person of Henry Wyatt, and on every field, from that of Big Betnel to Appomattox, her soldiers were found in the forefront of battle.

At the Wilderness on the 6th of May, 1864, the enemy, taking advantage of a gap in our lines, forced back the left of Hill's Corps. The moment was critical; Lee was present, and attempted to lead a brigade to the charge; but a North Carolina Battery arrived on the scene, commanded by an officer from the county of Cumberland, Capt. A. B. Williams. This battery opened upon the enemy with canister and shell, which tore through their ranks and shivered their colums in every direction, contributing as much to the success of the day as any troops on the field, and yet the chroniclers of the war are silent with regard to it.

At Cedar Creek, the Confederate army, victorious in the morning, was seen late in the afternoon of the same day, melting away before the advance of a new enemy like frost-work beneath the rays of a tropical sun. General Ramseur, rallying to himself a few North Carolinians, attempted to hold the enemy in check and did hold them in check till he received a fatal wound and all was lost.

At Sailors Creek, when Lee's army was in great disorder, Cox's North Carolina Brigade was thrown into action and saved the army from utter rout. It was Lee who exclaimed, "God bless North Carolina!"

At Five Forks, on the 21st of March, 1865, the 5th North Carolina cavalry, crossing a creek in front of the enemy's works, in the face of a tremendous fire, charged Sheridan's cavalry, driving them from their works with a gallantry worthy to be recorded on the same page with the proudest achievements of Murat. I cannot, in the time allotted me, point you in detail to the magnificent conduct of the North Carolina Brigades of Lane, Scales, Cook and McRae in the battle of Reams' Station; capturing the works, where others failed, a battle fought on our side by North Carolinians alone, in admiration of whose splendid services General Lee wrote to the lamented Vance. History proves that North Carolinians shed the first, the last and the most blood. No soldiers were ever better than they, and to speak of them is but to describe the Confederate soldiers as a whole. No army was ever constituted as it was; in its ranks were found men of every position in society. The college bred man and the rustic youth from the rural district met on a common level, partook of the same scanty rations and shared the same blanket.

The Confederate soldiers were jolly companions, full of fun, cheerful under privations, possessing the keenest wit, which made them quick at repartee, "brave without recklessness," patient and unflagging in spirits under almost all circumstances.

With shoeless feet and tattered garments he pursued the toilsome march uncomplainingly. "His intelligence enabled him to understand the issue at stake" and to discuss them with surprising accuracy and ability. The relative merits of Generals on both sides, and the conduct and management of every campaign, came in for a share of his criticism.

These men of ours were superior to ordinary soldiers, because each man was in a sense a General; I believe that in the ranks of the Confederate army were many Lees and Jacksons if they had the opportunity to prove it.

The men in gray were as generous as they were brave, respectable to ladies and the aged whenever and wherever met; but woe be to the young man—the "stay-at-home" who fell into their hands and became the object of their merciless sarcasm.

Kindness to a fallen foe was a prominent trait in the character of the Confederate soldier. I have seen him, often, down upon his knees by the side of his wounded enemy, holding his canteen to whitening lips till the last drop of water was given to quench the dying thirst of his foe. Was he not worthy to wear the gray? There were a few, I am sorry to say, who left the ranks and never went back to duty; however, their number, compared with those who did return, was small. Eternity alone will reveal the trials to which they were subjected. Content to march and fight with shoeless feet, tattered uniform and scantiest fare, their brave hearts could not endure the thought of their loved ones, pinched with hunger and clothed in rags.

The unwritten history of the private soldier is the most interesting of the war. What the higher officers and Generals did has been faithfully written out; but when the biographer of the private soldiers takes his pen to write the story of their unrivalled deeds, the world will then know, that it was they, that made the names of Lee and Jackson and Stuart great.

(Continued on second page.)

What Does this Mean?

Raleigh News and Observer.

The "sound money" Democrats of Illinois, seeing that they are defeated, have held a meeting in Chicago, passed resolutions declaring that the silver men deny them fair primaries; appointed an independent State Executive committee; declared in favor of carrying on their resistance, "and if they are denied a just reparation in the State convention, to carry such resistance to the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, and to the National Democratic convention."

What does the use of the words "the National Democratic committee" mean? Is there any significance in the use of these words? Two months ago, in the city of Washington, a prominent silver leader said that it was the policy of the gold men to enter contests in enough silver States to enable the gold men, who control the National committee, to obtain a majority of the uncontested delegations and thus obtain the contemporary organization and seat the gold delegates. We did not then put much faith in his predictions, but the action in Nebraska and this plan in Illinois makes it look like it was a deliberately planned attempt to control by Michigan methods, or worse, if necessary. We believe there are too many honest gold men in the party who will refuse to countenance such knavery to permit it to succeed, even if the silver men were dolts enough to sit still and see the cause of the people defeated by such methods.

The gold men insult the honesty of the Democrats on the National committee by presuming that they will be a party to fraud. Two men on that committee—Hon. M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina, and Judge Rose, of Arkansas, are classed with the gold men and represent strong free States. Their own sense of justice, and their faith in the old Democratic principle that an agent must carry out the directions of his principal, negative the idea that the Nebraska bolters and the to-be Illinois bolters can count on them to defraud the majority.

The Evangelistic Acrobat at Dunn—Some of Crumpler's Hot Shots.

The County Union of Dunn publishes some of Crumpler's sayings at the big meeting which is now going on in Dunn:

I have stopped holding Methodist meetings and gone to holding religious meetings.

I am a privileged character; laugh when I please and shout when and where I please.

I expect to pull the hide off of some of these fellows around Dunn. Expect it will split for it is no doubt rotten.

Bud, you just bet I'm going to get there.

You women must discard big sleeves and other damnable things if you would get saved.

I have been sanctified for six years and there's nothing between me and my God.

If Nicodemus had lived in these days he would have had a hat four feet long.

I am going to Heaven and want to get use to shouting before I go.

No Christian ever lived and sinned.

I came to the Lord eleven years ago and have not bothered Him any more. I will not whine around Him for the forgiveness of any sin, for He has already pardoned me.

No man can sin knowingly.

The Bible is easier understood than Webster's blue back speller.

This is the religion that saved our fathers and mothers.

I feel more interested in the white people because I feel that the negroes are better right. I want to get them right.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

State Librarian

Delightful Red Springs.

There are many who will tell you that the finest country population in the world inhabits the northern part of Robeson county. Those who dwell in the other half of that famous shire must take no exception to our repeating this encomium in a Fayetteville newspaper, for the upper half of Robeson adjoins Cumberland, you know.

Wednesday was the 20th of May, sacred to North Carolinians—as it should be to patriotic Americans everywhere—as the day when our blessed mother, speaking through Mecklenburg, declared independence of the British crown, over a year in advance of the national declaration.

And there assembled at Robeson's noted resort a typical Robeson county gathering—such solid looking men, such beaming matrons, such fair and gentle maidens as one must go far to see the like of. Nor was there lacking a fine bit of color in the splendid military companies which Lumber Bridge and Maxton contributed, and a stirring note in Maxton's excellent military band.

Such soberness of demeanor as befits the proud and well bred people of the vicinage, marked the entire proceedings; while a score or two of grim visaged but merry hearted old warriors of the great contest presented a picturesque foil to a bevy of natty cyclers from Cross Creek.

The auspicious day, a legal noliday in North Carolina, was made the occasion for organizing Camp No. 417 of the United Confederate Veterans. This was done at "The Tabernacle," where some five hundred people, ladies, gentlemen and children, had gathered. D. P. McEachern, Esq., was master of ceremonies, and Lieut. McNair was temporary, and Capt. Tom McBride was permanent chairman. Addresses, which pleased the audience, were delivered by two veterans from abroad, Rev. Mr. Thomas, of South Carolina, and Maj. Hale, from Cumberland. The selection of officers of the Camp and of a name was postponed to another meeting; and, after a splendid luncheon served by the ladies of Robeson to the veterans in the Tabernacle, the rest of the day was given up to an informal "reunion" of old comrades and old friends. Meanwhile, the band gave an open-air concert in the Hotel grounds, and the young men and maidens talked to each other after their fashion—which, by the way, is a very old fashion, indeed.

That learned gentleman, Mr. Hamilton McMillan, who, we may say in passing, ought to be salaried by North Carolina to write the State's history; Judge McEachern, sound reasoner and brilliant writer; Mr. McQueen; Mr. McCallum; Mr. Johnson; Mr. McNair; Col. Fields; Rev. Mr. Rankin; Mr. John McKay, brim full of political lore; Dr. Croom, and last, but not least, Father Townsend, mine host of the Springs as well as a host within himself—are the names of some of the gentlemen who make Red Springs delightful to the stranger.

Nor was there lacking fine company among the sojourners at the long-veranded hotel. Capt. and Mrs. Johnston, of Alabama; Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Sinclair, of Fayetteville, and Mr. and Mrs. Neal (nee Alston) formerly of Warren county, now of New York, would tempt the most hardened devotee of business and politics to pause in his course that he might settle down there forever. Capt. Johnston was aid-de-camp on Barringer's staff in the late war, and then Captain in Bob Ransom's famous 1st North Carolina Cavalry, the finest cavalry regiment on either side, and is a brother of Brig. General Robert Johnston and of the Democratic nominee for Governor of Alabama, that sound silver Democrat and patriot, Capt. Jos. F. Johnston, of Birmingham.

Finally, this writer was delighted to greet four daughters of dear old Sheriff McNeill: Mrs. McGeachy (mother of our young Messrs. McGeachy), Mrs. D. P. McEachern, Mrs. Dr. McKinnon, and Mrs. Peter McQueen.

Other old friends whose faces had not been seen for years, were Messrs. McKay McKinnon (whose wife was a sister of the Messrs. Hawley of this city); gallant Capt. Cobb, of the Lumber Bridge Company in the late war and of the present one; Capt. McRae, of the Maxton Guards, and Mr. McCall, of Bennettsville.

Long live the good people of Red Springs and those who drink its waters.

The Phoenix Cotton Mill.

Work on the Phoenix Co-Operative Cotton Mill is progressing rapidly. Contractor Bain expects to have it completed in forty days. The building is to be of one story, 152 by 73. The C. F. & Y.V. siding has already been laid.

DELICATE WOMEN
Should Use
BRADFIELD'S
FEMALE REGULATOR.

IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. **Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.**

My wife was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well.—
J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, Creeping sensation in my legs, Slight palpitation of my heart, Distracting confusion of the mind, Serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired, My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.

A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decidde to try a bottle of Dr. MILES' Restorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 lbs., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."
Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FAILING MANHOOD
General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 28, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

THRESHING OVER OLD STRAW.

The OBSERVER hardly knows what to write about now-a-days. It doesn't wish to reprint and keep on reprinting its old articles, but that is what it would have to do to make the same showing as that now made by its contemporaries. These latter come to us every day filled with what any one who has a file of the OBSERVER will see is a reproduction of its arguments and predictions for three years past. Not that we mean that our friends are reproducing the OBSERVER'S articles, or even that they have borrowed ideas from it. What we mean is that the inevitable drift of events has forced every one now to recognize the absolute correctness of the OBSERVER'S prognostications, made too when it stood completely alone.

We do not refer to this out of the pure conceit of the "I told you so" philosophy, but because we were so abused and set upon and hounded from one end of the State to the other when we declared that the whole silver issue was bound up in the larger question of Mr. Cleveland's desire to break the third term rule in order that he might subvert the government, that we think we are entitled to do a little crowing on our own account.

Listen to this letter which Mr. W. E. Curtis wrote to the Chicago Record on Saturday:

"There will be two conventions, two nominations and two platforms at Chicago," said Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, to-day, "and Grover Cleveland will be at the head of one of the tickets.

"Do I think he will be elected? Such a thing is impossible. He could not carry one of the Southern States. He will be supported only by the money class. The men who have bought the bonds he has issued will vote for him, and he is entitled to their votes, but the people who pay the interest on these bonds will vote for some one else. The President's bump of self-esteem is very much more developed than his bump of caution, and he is going into the campaign dependent upon a very narrow following."

"Is Carlisle a candidate?"

"No. My esteemed fellow-citizen who has managed the finances of this government in such a complete and comprehensive manner is only a decoy which Cleveland has sent out in the west, just as Billy Russell is the decoy he has sent out in the east to attract the attention of the public until he gets ready to disclose himself."

If the reader will turn to the OBSERVER files, he will find the prediction, made twelve months ago nearly, that Whitney and Carlisle would be put out as decoys for the Big Man, and, four months ago, the statement that Olney, Carlisle, Russell and the rest of the flock had been.

THE RALEIGH TESTIMONIAL.

Editor Stevens of the Southport Leader, now of the New Berne Journal, deserves great praise for his successful effort to raise a fund for a gift to the Cruiser Raleigh. It is a disgrace to the State, primarily, and, next, to the city of Raleigh, that the matter was not attended to in advance of the launching of the fine war vessel which the government has named for our capital city.

The New Berne Journal of recent date contains the following:

The committee appointed by Gov. Carr to select a testimonial for the United States Cruiser Raleigh, met in Raleigh last Friday night, and after looking over a number of designs offered them to select from, hey chose as a testimonial a punch bowl and ladle. The bowl is to be of sterling silver, handsomely engraved. On one side will be the inscription, "The United States Cruiser Raleigh from citizens of North Carolina, 1896." On the opposite side will be an etching of the Cruiser, and on the other two sides will be the seals of the State of North Carolina, and the U. S. Navy Department.

The bowl will weigh about 300 ounces, holding six gallons. The ladle will be of silver, with initial R. Both bowl and ladle will be gold lined.

Arrangements are being made for the time of presentation, which will be at Southport. The selection of the testimonial and work of the committee have met the hearty approval and commendation of Gov Carr, and the beautiful testimonial to the Cruiser will relieve North Carolina from the odium which has too long rested upon the State.

BOOKS FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Ginn & Co., of Boston, "The History of Our Country," pp. 441, with an Appendix and Index of 47 pages; and "The Beginner's American History," pp. 234; and we are asked by their agent to review them.

The first is the joint work of Messrs. Oscar H. Cooper, Harry F. Estill and Leonard Lemmon, prominent educators of Texas. It is well printed and illustrated and is, in our opinion, next to Alex. H. Stephens's History, the best advanced school history for Southern youth which we have seen. The suggestion on page 389 that "probably about 900,000" men altogether were enrolled in the Confederate armies during the four years, does injustice to the South by increasing the proportion of troops in the field, as well understood and shown by the records, from 660,000 Confederate to 2,650,000 Federal, to 900,000 Confederate to 2,650,000 Federal; and to North Carolina by diminishing her per centage of one fifth of all the Confederate troops to one seventh Otherwise, the book seems admirable.

The second mentioned book is the work of David H. Montgomery, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. We should regret very much to see such a book in the hands of Southern school children. For example, it devotes 20 of its 234 pages to the great war, under the title of "Abraham Lincoln." If President's Davis's name is mentioned in the book, we have not discovered it.

We have taken no part in the school book war now raging in the State, and must confess that we are ignorant of its merits. We have given above, as requested, our candid opinion. Perhaps the value of our commendation of the Texas book will be enlightened in the eyes of some readers when we state that the copyright of Stephens's History is almost entirely owned by the writer of these lines. For selfish reasons, and also because he thinks it the greatest history of the United States ever written, this writer would prefer that Stephens's history should be adopted by the North Carolina schools; but inasmuch as he is a North Carolinian, it is not for a moment to be supposed that the present "powers that be" would favor him or his interest.

Here Is a Nice Chairman for You.

Could anything be more outrageous than a party's executive committee chairman, the party's mere servant, taking sides, in his official declarations, with the views of a faction in his party? That is what Chairman Harrity, Mr. Cleveland's tool, does, as related in the following New York dispatch:

William F. Harrity, chairman of the Democratic national committee, reviewed the Democratic outlook in the country in a conversation with a reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning.

"The Democrats," said Mr. Harrity, are by no means so hopeless as the Republican newspapers picture them. On the contrary they are hopeful and growing more hopeful every day. With every advance of the McKinley movement, the chance of the Democracy has been improved. If McKinley is nominated at St. Louis, I am confident that Democratic success next November, is not only possible but extremely probable

"Business men throughout the country have a profound distrust of McKinley on account of his record on the currency question and his present silence and I do not believe that that distrust can be removed by the adoption of a sound money platform by the St. Louis convention. Even if McKinley should speak out later, the distrust would remain in greater or less degree and the business men can not understand why any man should hesitate at all to give his views on the financial question. With McKinley as the Republican candidate, I am confident that the Democrats can win. There is no doubt now that the Democratic national convention will name a sound money candidate and adopt a sound money platform. Going before the country with such a candidate and such a platform, we can, I believe, carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, which means that the country will be carried by Democracy."

"Is it certain that sound money men will control the Democratic national convention?" was asked him.

"I believe it," Mr. Harrity replied, "There will be a spirited contest no doubt, but sound money will prevail. One element of the convention will be in favor of free coinage of silver; another will favor a compromise to catch both gold and silver men, but the honest money men, I am sure, will be in the majority and the platform will contain a square declaration in favor of the gold standard. And I wish to predict, too, that the platform, in the end, will be adopted by the whole convention. I consider the talk about bolting as nonsense. The Democrats will express their views and fight until a vote is taken. Then all will fall in line with the majority."

"Some delegates have declared that they will bolt in case a gold standard plank is put in the platform. How are they to be kept in line?" asked the reporter.

"I have only this to say," answered Mr. Harrity, with significant emphasis: "Delegates who say beforehand that they will not abide by the decision of the majority of the convention should not be admitted to it.

"It is too early yet to talk of candidates," continued Mr. Harrity. "What interests Democrats just now is the platform. There will be plenty of candidates and very hopeful ones, too, by the time the convention is held, but no man can predict now who will be in the lead. At present no candidate has one hundred delegates back of him. Only one thing as to the candidate is certain, and that is that he will be a man with a clean financial record, a man whose views on the currency are not doubtful and who will not be afraid to express them—a man who will be all that McKinley is not on the currency question. No straddling will be permitted in the platform and no straddler will be nominated by the convention.

"The effect of McKinley's nomination will be felt long before the Democratic convention is held. I believe that his nomination will inspire a general belief that the Democrats will carry New York, and that this belief will raise the courage of the Democracy throughout the country. New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and other doubtful States usually follow the lead of New York, and when the Democrats in those States are thoroughly aroused a lively campaign is sure to follow. So, considering the whole situation, I think the Democrats have good reasons for being hopeful."

"How is Governor Pattison's candidacy getting along?"

"Very well," was the reply, "but I am not making any predictions about the winner at Chicago just now."

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Charles L. Stevens, the talented editor of the Southport Leader, has purchased the plant of the Newbern daily and weekly Journal from Mr. Edgar E. Harper, late proprietor. Mr. Stevens has moved to Newbern and will take charge of its editorial and business management, and will make the Journal one of the leading newspapers of Eastern North Carolina. The OBSERVER wishes Mr. Stevens the most abundant success.

* * *

Let the reader carefully consider the article reprinted to day from the Atlanta Constitution, entitled "The Party will make no mistake." What was done in South Dakota was done in Michigan. An attempt will be made to do the same thing, or as near as possible to it, here in North Carolina. Remember that not all who cry "Silver, silver!" are to be trusted. Recall what their position was on the issue between Vance and Ransom in the battle over the unconditional repeal. That is the best test.

Cross Creek Primaries

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 26, '96.

MR. EDITOR:—Admitting the importance of the Precinct Primaries, I think the County Executive Committee made a mistake in not excepting Cross Creek Township from the call to meet on *Saturday*, June 13th. It will be impossible for many of our citizens, especially merchants and their employes to attend the primaries on that day without neglecting their business; and, I would suggest, if it can be done, to change the date as to this township to *Friday night* the 12th of June, which will secure the attendance of many who cannot attend unless the change be made.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOLLAND.

HON. A. D. McGILL'S MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Delivered May 11th, 1896

[CONCLUDED.]

The Federalists claim to have fought for the Union. For what did the men in gray exhibit to the world such prodigies of valor, and endure with such constancy and devotion the hardships and dangers of these four years of unexampled warfare? To perpetuate the institution of slavery, as some suppose? Oh! no, not so; but they fought for a greater boon than the preservation of the Union—that of maintaining the sacred rights and principles of the Constitution itself, and the liberties guaranteed to us thereunder; a thing of infinitely greater importance to the human race. For the maintenance of these principles, the South put all of her men into the field—in round numbers, from the best authorities obtainable, 600,000 men. The North placed in the field 2,865,028; these latter figures are absolutely correct, taken as they are from the records of the War Department—nearly five to one. The Southern States furnished to the Union armies 423,996 men—an army in itself almost equal to that with which Napoleon in 1812 shook the mighty fabric of the Russian Empire from centre to circumference. From this it may be seen, that the Southern army did not fight against Yankees alone. And let it be remembered that the 2,865,028 Federals, were not Chinese, Japanese or any of the inferior races of the earth; but brave men and of the same lineage with us. What a glorious record is this for the Confederate soldiery, who, for four long years, poorly equipped, and but scantily supplied, withstood the shock of such overwhelming numbers—backed by unlimited resources in men and material with which to replenish and recruit their armies.

I am not suprised that the Northern people are proud of the men who wore the blue; they have reason to be, for they contended with as great a people and as valiant soldiers as the world ever saw. For their real soldiers, the men who met us on a hundred battle-fields, I have the highest respect and the kindliest feeling, and am not ashamed to call *them* my fellow-countrymen; but for those canting hypocrites, who since the war have been active in fomenting strife and discord—the invincible in peace and invisible in war—I have the utmost contempt.

Why should the Northern people be grieved, or surprised that the people of the South are justly proud of the record of the valiant men who died for their cause? It is a record of which any people or country should be proud—a record which has excited the admiration of the world. No cause ever had more gallant defenders. It is eminently proper, that the fair women of the South should meet together in the hallowed precincts of their heroic dead on every 10th of May, to decorate their graves with garlands intertwined with the choicest flowers that can be culled from Nature's bounteous store.

"Soft be their slumber; in death reposing,
Dreamless and quiet, they wait the day
When time and justice the truth disclosing,
The world shall weep for the men in gray."

While we do honor to the memory of those who fell in defense of the Southern cause, let us not forget the noble women of the South who were just as heroic, true and unwavering in devotion and self-sacrifice as the men who fought the battles.

I believe that the day is not far distant when the people of the North will hold in just as high esteem as we do, the memorial of our fallen comrades. And why should they not? They were American citizens and contended for principles that can never die. Already I think I see the dawning of that auspicious day. But a year ago on western soil, a people hostile during the war, with their own money and of their own volition, erected a monument to commemorate the heroism and fidelity to principle of those Confederates who died in that far off western city, Chicago.

Constant they were and unwavering in their devotion, whether in the ranks of their friends or languishing in a captive's prison.

In the beginning of 1865, it became evident to all that the fortunes of the Confederacy were declining. The most determined efforts of what Swinton calls "that incomparable body of infantry which carried the fortunes of the Confederacy upon its bayonets for four years," could not prevent its downfall, though they were still willing to "die for the land they could not save."

How can I tell you? For no tongue is sufficiently eloquent to describe nor language strong enough to convey to you a just appreciation of the unshaken firmness and unflinching courage with which these men defended Petersburg, the last stronghold of the Confederacy. Suffering the pangs of hunger and cold for eight long months—oh! how long they were!—of weary watching and ceaseless fighting day and night, stretched out in line for thirty miles, a mere handfull of men, worn out with contending against overpowering numbers, their ranks thinned by death and wounds each hour, no longer able to present even a skirmish line of tattered gray to the deadly missiles of their multitudinous foes. At last the utmost limit of human endurance was reached and even they could do no more. Cheerfully obeying the orders of Gen. Lee, sadly they turned away from the city their valor so long and faithfully protected, and filed through the streets of the city at midnight. The scenes of distress and heart rending agony manifested by the ladies and children of Petersburg as we filed through their city can never be forgotten. It brought tears from the stoutest hearts, as with many a "God bless you and protect you," their quivering lips bade us farewell.

The Army of Northern Virginia was retreating; whither we did not know, being content to follow Lee. The enemy did not press us closely until Thursday, but on that day, as on each succeeding day, they were foiled in all their efforts to arrest the march of that matchless band.

The whale fishermen are careful not to approach the Leviathan in its death struggle: so Grant's veterans, with the caution born of their former experience with Lee's army, deferred the supreme moment to Appomattox. On that field, for the last time, that heroic army unfurled its banners and deployed in line of battle with the same steadiness and precision as of yore. The enemy were on our front and left and rear. Cox's North Carolina Brigade attacked them in front and drove them for more than a mile, after the flag of truce was in, capturing the last of all the numerous artillery taken during the war, and firing the last volley. Gen. Gordon who witnessed this last charge, exclaimed: "Gloriously and well done!" North Carolina first at Bethel and last at Appomattox.

Sadly, yet proudly, furling the banners that had floated in the storms of a hundred battles, they turned their baek on the fields of their glory and the graves of their comrades, and set their faces homeward. God bless their memory!

Faithful to the last they stood by their colors, though they knew it was a failing cause. Refined in the fiery ordeal through which they had passed, every man of that valiant 8,000 was not only a veteran but a hero!

After the surrender there was no firing of cannon, no cheering nor other demonstration of joy. But a few minutes after the firing ceased, Grant's men swarmed into our lines. One young, good looking fellow came to us laughing, and extended his hand, saying: "How are you boys; I never was so glad to meet you before in my life!"

In the fierce struggle thus terminated at Appomattox, Cumberland county, did her full share, furnishing 22 companies, aggregating 2,682 men. General Lane, one of the ablest of Lee's officers, has paid Maj. Hale, of our county, a very high, and doubtless, deserved compliment. Gen. Lane states that on the last day at Petersburg, "Maj. Hale performed an act of heroism even greater than that which made Sergeant Jasper famous." The chief engineer of Lee's army paid a personal and formal visit to him on the field of battle, to thank him for a highly important discovery in field engineering, and authorized him to apply the same to several miles of field works before Richmond, with remarkable results. Who, in Cumberland county to day, is not proud to know that Maj. Hale, our county man, lead Lane's Brigade, in which Scales's, Cook's and MacRae's Brigades participated in the famous assault at Reams's station.

The officers of the LaFayette Light Infantry Company, the first to leave the county for the seat of war and among the first in the South to reach the scene of conflict, were commissioned on the 17th of April, 1861, just two days after President Lincoln's proclamation. But one of these 22 compains now remain, the gallant old Independent company, an honor to the county and State, still proud to wear the historic gray; itself the living representative of three wars, more than a century old and yet apparently with the dew of youth still upon its brow. Cumberland county was represented in nearly every battle, and the acts of individual bravery performed by her sons, if they had happened under the eagle eye of Napoleon, would have secured for them the Baton of a Field Marshal, notably McKethan, J.W. Atkinson and others. Many of the brave hearts that constituted these 22 companies now sleep on the hights of Gettysburg, in the valley of Antietam, on the plains of Manassas, and Brandy station, in the tangled wilderness of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania, in the silent, mysterious swamps of the Chickahominy, beneath the dim pines of Charles City, on the slopes of Malvern Hill, on Roanoke Island, Petersburg and Morris Island. Their graves may be unknown; perhaps no loving hand will ever place a wreath or flower upon their tomb, but their fame is linked with the fame of Lee and Jackson, and is as enduring as the everlasting hills. Some of them are slumbering on the banks of Cross Creek, McNeill, Strange, McKethan, Hale, Huske and others; it was fitting that these should be buried here by that historic stream, the song of whose rippling waters, having mingled with their boyish glee in their springtime of life, should be the first to greet them on the morning of the resurrection.

And now, Mr. President and ladies of the Memorial Association, a word to you and my duty is done. When your invitation came to me, my first impulse was to decline, because I felt then as I feel now, my insufficiency for so great a task. I expressed to you fears of my inability to perform the duty assigned me with credit to myself or satisfaction to you; but upon reflection, I felt it was my duty to aid you in your pious labors of keeping alive the memorial of my comrades dead. And if the reminiscenses of the men and the days that are gone, shall serve to awaken renewed interest in the cause you represent, I shall feel that my labors have not been in vain.

A word now in conclusion to my old comrades here assembled. As soldiers you did your duty fearlessly and well, and among the noblest of all your achievements was the rescue of your State from the thralldom of the corrupt political adventurers who infested the country after the termination of the war. Now that our country is again being agitated by corrupt methods in high places, Labor strikes and troubles, anarchy, and oppression of the weak, the conservative element of our people will naturally turn to you, as the older and more experienced of our citizens, to be guided by your sober judgment and patriotism.

As comrades and brothers we stood together, shoulder to shoulder, in the long ago in defense of a cause we believed then, and still believe was right; as good citizens let us continue to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the right, and while we live, at least, endeavor to insure to our country good government, the least possible admixture of the evils of ignorance and passion. It is becoming painfully evident as each year rolls around that our numbers are getting smaller, our ranks are being thinned—not by the shell and bullet, but by the scythe of Time. The day will soon come when the Confederate veteran will no longer be present on these Memorial days; the boys of to day will be the orators then, and the little girls the matrons and ladies who shall continue the observance of this beautiful custom so happily inaugurated by their mothers. That knightly corps, the Independent Company, will no longer have the satisfaction of acting as escort of honor to the Confederate Veterans; for we shall have answered to the last roll call and passed over the river to rest with our comrades "under the shade of the trees," and, I trust, to receive from the Captain of our Salvation, as the reward of a life well spent, the welcome plaudit—"Well done!"

What Entitles and What Disqualifies

Charlotte Observer.]

A friend who is just back from South Carolina brings the Observer the following copy of an advertisement clipped from a county paper, and it is tendered the North Carolina public as somewhat of a curiosity:

Notice is hereby given that the books of registration for Chesterfield will be opened on the first Monday in April, 1896, at the court house, and kept open for six consecutive weeks. That the books will be opened again at the court house on the first Mondays in June, July, August and September, A. D., 1896, and kept open for one week in each of said months. The hours for registration will be from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Every male citizen of this State and the United States, twenty-one years of age, who is not an idiot, is not insane, is not a pauper, supported at the pulic expense, and is not confined in any public prison, and who has not been convicted of burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretense, perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, wife-beating, house-breaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, larceny, or crimes against the election laws, and who shall have been a resident in this State two years, (except ministers in charge of organized churches and teachers of public schools, and they after six months' residence in the State,) a resident in the county for six months, and in the polling precinct four months, and who shall have paid six months before any election any poll tax then due and payable, and who can read any section in the constitution of 1805, or can understand and explain any section of said constitution when read to him by the registration officer or officers, shall be entitled to registration and become an elector upon application for such registration.

And the villain still pursued him.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MEETING OF TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY COMMITTEES.

County Convention Called for June 20th.

Precinct Primaries for June 13th.

The Executive Committeemen of the county met in Fire Department rooms on Saturday May 23rd in accordance with call of the chairman of county Executive Committee. Every township but one was represented. The attendance was good and the reports from all sections of the county, hopeful and enthusiastic as to the fall elections. Under the new plan of organization it became necessary to appoint new Executive Committees for all new precincts. These committees hold office until their successors are elected at the regular primaries. The committee decided to call the primaries for the election of delegates to the County Convention on Saturday June 13th and the county Convention to elect delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions on Saturday June 20th 1896. Precinct chairmen were instructed to give ample notice and issue call for primaries in accordance. The chairman fully explained the new plan of organization and also went over the main points in the new election law. The sentiment of the members was practically a unit for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The political situation, past, present and future was generally discussed and the genuine Democratic doctrine expressed snowed that the county Democracy has lost none of its vigor, though its membership has been encroached upon by recent political events. The following Democrats were appointed as Executive Committeemen for the various voting precincts. Each one is requested to preserve a copy of of this List.

JAS. D. MCNEILL, Chairman,
W. W. HUSKE, Secretray.

List of Precinct Executive Committees, Cumberland County.

Cross Creek, No. 1.—A. B. Williams, W. C. Holland, C. H. McLauchlin, J. Atkins, J. A. Burns.

Cross Creek, No. 2.—H. L. Cook, W. H. Flowers, R. F. Amos, C. B. McMillan, J. H. Myrover.

Cross Creek, No. 3.—J. D. McNeill, G. A. Burns, I. W. Clark, A. P. Johnson, W. W. Huske.

Cross Creek, No. 4.—A. A. McKethan, C. J. Hedgepeth, N. Ingram, H. I. McDuffie, W. H. Powell.

Flea Hill, No. 1.—W. H. Wade, H. McPhail, Josiah Cook, Thos. Lovick, J. L. McDonald.

Flea Hill, No. 2.—H. H. Bolton, D. J. Breece, P. N. Talbot, H. P. Davis, John Autry.

Hope Mills, No. 1.—Z. B. Newton, A. A. Harrington, W. K. Parker, Jeff. Robinson, J. Morgan.

Hope Mills, No. 2.—J. T. Bynum, L. McDonald, J. C. Culbreth, John Smith, J. E. Davis.

Pearce's Mills.—E. A. Poe, C. H. Starling, C. E. Ayer, J. W. Carroll, W. J. Johnson.

Cedar Creek—Blue Sand Hills—W. C. Fields, Edward Sessoms, H. C. Carter, H. E. Smith, W. B. Draughon.

Cedar Creek—H. B. Downing, Alex. Thaggard, D. Jackson, R. J. Hair, R. Melvin.

Beaver Dam—Hale's School House.—J. J. Bullard, G. A. Hall, S. G. Rollins, M. Hall, J. S. Horne.

Beaver Dam.—J. McD. Jessup; C. H. Cogdell, Jr., Chairman to appoint three additional members.

71st—Ray's.—J. W. McLauchlin, J. M. Williams, D. Shaw, J. H. Currie, A. McInnis.

71st—Newton's.—N. M. D. Clark, N. D. McLauchlin, J. A. McPherson, I. Murchison, Jesse Newton.

Eureka.—A. McBuie, Alex. McCormick, Geo. McKay, W. A. Tillinghast, C. D. Gilmore.

Kingsbury.—W. B. Ray, A. D. McNeill, Everton Wicker. Chairman to appoint two additional members.

McKay's Store.—W. L. Williams, R. J. Byrd, Theo. Byrd, Wm. Walker, B. T. McBryde.

Gray's Creek.—E. H. Evans, J. B. Butler, W. H. Marsh, Buck Williamson, W. L. Nunnally.

Black River.—W. J. Smith, J. Strickland, J. H. Bullard, Jesse Jones, G. W. L. Jackson.

Quewhiffle.—J. A. Cameron, R. A. Gillis, J. A. Campbell, J. A. Blue, W. M. Blue.

Little River.—J. A. Wright, A. D. McLauchlin, A. H. McNeill, D. J. Priest, R. J. Parrish.

May 23, 1896.

"Columbia" and the Vance Memorial Association.

RALEIGH, N. C., 20th May 1896.

Miss P. H. Matthews,

Fayetteville, N. C.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Vance Memorial Association, I have again to acknowledge a handsome contribution to the *Fund* from the patriotic town of Fayetteville—twenty dollars ($20.00), proceeds of an exhibition of "Columbia," by the Graded School of Fayetteville, under your direction, assisted by Mrs. W. A. Robeson, Miss Mattie Sedberry and others. From the report of the exhibition in the OBSERVER, it must have been very attractive and interesting, and the net proceeds, enclosed to me by Mrs. Neill W. Ray—who has, herself, done so much for the Association heretofore—show that it must have had a good patronage.

If the people and schools of other cities and towns of the State had only done as well as Fayetteville, we would very soon be justified in giving our order to the sculptor to begin work on the statue.

For yourself, your association and the children of the school, please accept the thanks of the committee.

Yours with great respect,
R. H. BATTLE,
Member of Ex. Com. of
Vance Mem. Association.

North Carolina Leads the World.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The World's Columbian Exposition, acting under act of Congress, has awarded a beautiful gold medal and diploma to the late ex Governor Thos. M. Holt for the best wheat exhibit at the World's Fair. It is a great compliment to North Carolina to get the prize when its wheat was in competition with the whole world, and especially with the great growing countries of the Argentine Republic, Russia, Austria, England, France, Belgium and Germany. To beat them all, as well as every State in the Union, is no mean distinction for North Carolina.

The wheat that took the prize was grown on Governor Holt's famous farm in Davidson county, known as "Linwood Farm." Governor Holt was one of the best farmers in the State, and always took the greatest pride in his crops.

The diploma, signed by the officers of the Exposition, sets forth that the award is made for purity. The yield is 26 bushels per acre. It is illustrated with all the names of the wheat producing countries.

The medal is very elegant and beautiful, and North Carolina is proud of the distinction it confers.

Mrs. W. C. Bain, wife of Mr. W. C. Bain, contractor, is visiting in our city, the guest of Mrs. J. R. Hiatt.

THE CHICAGO OUTLOOK.

The Arithmetic Man of the Star Does Some Figuring on Silver and Gold.

A Careful and Conservative Estimate of the Relative Strength of Silver and Gold in the Democratic National Convention.

Wilmington Star.

Below will be found the estimate of the Star's "arithmetic man" of the present outlook for silver and gold respectively, in the Democratic National Convention to be held in Chicago July 7th. We wish the readers of the Star to understand that this estimate is not to be viewed from a partisan standpoint. It is intended to be absolutely fair and conservative, and we do not believe the calculations, as a whole, can be successfully controverted.

It will be observed that we discarded the "doubtful" column generally included in estimates of this kind, and have divided the votes of Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, concerning all of which there seems to exist more or less doubt as to how the delegations will be divided.

In Ohio and Indiana (unless the Cleveland men play the Michigan trick) the friends of free coinage, we are confident, will control both State conventions; and should those States follow the example of Michigan (which they should do) and adopt the unit rule, it will make a material change in our figures in favor of silver.

The Star risks its judgment on the claim that there will be a majority of at least 140 in favor of free silver at Chicago. As a matter of fact, we believe it will be larger; but we prefer to give an estimate that we would consider it safe to bet on.

	Total Delegates.	Silver.	Gold.
Alabama	22	22	--
Arkansas	16	16	--
California	18	18	--
Colorado	8	8	--
Connecticut	12	--	12
Delaware	6	--	6
Georgia	26	26	--
Florida	8	4	4
Idaho	6	6	--
Illinois	48	48	--
Indiana	30	20	10
Iowa	26	26	--
Kansas	20	20	--
Kentucky	26	26	--
Louisiana	16	8	8
Maine	12	--	12
Maryland	16	--	16
Massachusetts	30	--	30
Michigan	28	--	28
Minnesota	18	--	18
Mississippi	18	18	--
Missouri	34	34	--
Montana	6	6	--
Nebraska	16	16	--
Nevada	6	6	--
New Hampshire	8	--	8
New Jersey	20	--	20
New York	72	--	72
North Carolina	22	22	--
North Dakota	6	6	--
Ohio	46	26	20
Oregon	8	8	--
Pennsylvania	64	--	64
Rhode Island	8	--	8
South Carolina	18	18	--
South Dakota	8	--	8
Tennessee	24	24	--
Texas	30	30	--
Vermont	8	--	8
Virginia	24	22	2
Washington	8	8	--
West Virginia	12	6	6
Wisconsin	24	--	24
Wyoming	6	6	--
Utah	6	6	--
Dist. of Columbia	2	1	1
Arizona	2	2	--
New Mexico	6	6	--
Oklahoma	2	2	--
Indian Territory	2	2	--
Alaska	2	2	--
Total	910	525	385

Majority for silver 140.

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT.

The Battle of the Metals—The Result in States Whose Conventions Have Been Held.

Wilmington Star.]

The following shows the standing on the money question of the States in which conventions have thus far been held:

STATES.	Gold Standard.	Free Silver.
Alabama,	—	22
Colorado,	—	8
Iowa,	—	26
Massachusetts,	30	—
Michigan,	28	—
Mississippi,	—	18
Missouri,	—	34
Nebraska,	—	16
New Hampshire,	8	—
New Jersey,	20	—
Oregon,	—	8
Pennsylvania,	64	—
Rhode Island,	8	—
South Carolina,	—	18
South Dakota,	8	—
Tennessee,	—	24
Washington,	—	8
Wyoming,	—	6
Totals,	166	188

Total number of delegates to be elected, 910
Total number elected to date, 354
For gold, 166
For free silver, 188
Star's present estimate of total gold standard vote, 385
Star's present estimate of total silver vote, 525

A smart Broadway, New York, druggist has this sign hanging outside his store; it marks the new era of drug selling. Is it any wonder that he has to enlarge his quarters, that his clerks are busy, and that his store is one of the most popular along the leading thoroughfare?

You can afford to trade with a druggist who gives you SCOTT'S EMULSION when you ask for it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Party Will Make No Mistake.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The loss of South Dakota to the free coinage Democrats was no surprise to them. The result was not unexpected. The probability is that Nevada will also be controlled by the federal officials—but the vote of both these States is so small as to amount to but little one way or the other.

Yet if the will of the Democratic voters as expressed in their primaries had been carried out, the South Dakota convention would have declared for the free coinage of silver. The county conventions declared for free coinage, but the situation is such in that State that the office holders were enabled to secure their own election as delegates to the State convention.

They controlled the convention, and, regardless of the wishes of the voters, proceeded to declare for the gold standard. On the theory that you can't kill a dead man, this action of the office holders will not hurt the party in South Dakota. In that State it is the third party in importance. It has dwindled away until it has become a mere machine in the hands of the office holders. The decay of the party has been accompanied by the growth of the Populist organization, so that in any contest for the control of the State, the Democrats are hardly taken into consideration.

In 1892 the democratic party of South Dakota was a strong and growing organization, but since that time the voters, disgusted with the financial policy of the administration, abandoned the party and went into the populist ranks, and now there are just about enough democrats left to hold the offices.

In Nevada the same cause has produced similar results, and, in all probability, the office holders will control the convention and declare for the gold standard.

There is only one way in which the democrats could hope to carry either of these states in the national election, and that is by making a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver. This would attract both the populists and republicans to the support of the party candidates.

We print to-day a list of the states where the democrats have declared for bimetallism side by side with a list of the states where they have declared for the gold standard. Those who are familiar with our politics may readily see that the democrats have no sort of chance in the states where they have committed themselves to the gold standard.

We have placed Michigan in the gold standard list, but Michigan did not declare for that policy even after the delegates sold out. The platform is the straddle of 1892. Michigan can be carried by the democrats if the national convention declares for free coinage and nominates a free coinage democrat for president.

In that way, and only in that way, can the democratic party carry the country this year. The republican convention will declare for gold, and if the democratic convention follows the lead of that disreputable organization and declares for gold the party will pay the penalty by the loss of states which have heretofore been considered the most safely democratic.

It will stand disgraced in the eyes of the people who give it strength and influence. But there is no danger—the party will be true to itself and to the people.

The vote to date by States is as follows:

STATES.	For Free Coinage.	For Gold Standard.
Alabama,	22	--
Colorado,	8	--
Iowa,	26	--
Michigan,	--	28
Massachusetts,	--	30
Mississippi,	18	--
Missouri,	34	--
Nebraska,	16	--
New Jersey,	--	20
New Hampshire,	--	8
Oregon,	8	--
Pennsylvania,	--	64
Rhode Island,	--	8
South Carolina,	18	--
South Dakota,	--	8
Tennessee,	24	--
Washington,	6	2
Wyoming,	6	--
Dist. of Columbia,	4	2
Total,	190	170

Meeting of the Clan McRae

Maxton Chief.

Tuesday of this week there assembled fifteen stalwart representatives of the Clan McRae in the Y. M. C. A. hall, and organized by the Vice Chief of the Carolinas, Col. Murdock McRae, calling Judge James C. McRae to the chair as chief of the meeting, and Col. E. F. McRae was made the scribe of the meeting. The Vice Chief of the National Clan was then called upon for a speech. He responded by saying that while he did not wish to say it boastingly, that it was a matter of history that the McRae's were a good people—don't claim to be better than any other people—there was nothing in their history or acts dishonorable, or disreputable; that they were good fighters, especially in the cause of principle and right—in Scotland they were a formidable clan. Brittain once called for a regiment 1,200 strong, all six feet in high. The McRae's furnished the whole regiment. In this country the members of this clan answered the call of '76 and '61 and valiantly did their part in the cause of independence and home rule. Col. Peter McRae mentioned the fact that his grandfather came to this country in the last century and settled about Rockfish, Cumberland county. He mentioned as one of the incidents of the times, that instead of wheels as we have them, circles were sawn from large pine trees and used instead.

Mr. James McRae said that the reason the McRaes were found mostly in the up country was that their pluck, energy and perseverence would not allow them to drop upon the lowlands upon landing, hense so large a number are found in Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Anson counties and the upper Pee Dee section of South Carolina.

Judge James C. McRae said he could remember when Gaelic was spoken on the streets of Fayetteville as commonly as English, and churches in west Cumberland had regularly sermons in Gaelic. He regretted to see a knowledge of this language dying out. It was suggested by Hon. J. F. Payne, who was present and recognized as "being half McRae," that a permanent organization be effected. This was acted upon by taking the name of the Clan McRae of North Carolina. Col. E. F. McRae was made permanent scribe, and Col. M. McRae chief of the clan. The next meeting will be at the call of the chief, and probably about the time of the Institute meeting at Red Springs in July. The meeting of the National Clan will be at Nashville, Tenn, in 1897.

Goldbugs Still A-Bolting.

A Chicago dispatch said the other day:

At a meeting of sound money men of Illinois, held at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, it was decided that a new Democratic Party organization in Illinois should be established. The main object of the new party will be to defeat the silver men, and to that end they will ignore the recent County and State Committees and will not take part in the primaries called for to-morrow. They also will hold a State Convention of their own, at which a delegation to the National Convention will be chosen.

Lumber Bridge Locals.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Thursday, May 21st was Commencement day at Lumber Bridge. Copious showers of rain had fallen and the air was cool and delicious. For several weeks, after the regular work of the day was over, Miss Mary McArthur had been drilling the pupils in the

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY .....MAY 28, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

F. R. Rose—For Rent.
J. W. Ingold—The Temperance Issue.
Mrs. S. Fenchell—Fine Furniture for sale.
W. C. Houston, President—Annual meeting.
Geo. M. Rose and H. McD. Robinson—Commissioner's Sale.

We have read with great pleasure the fine Woman's edition of the Charlotte Observer.

No damage by the lightning of Thursday has been reported further than the splitting of a few telegraph poles.

One thousand car loads of iron piping from Alabama is being hauled north by the A. C. L. This, ten years ago would have seemed as ridiculous as carrying coals to Newcastle.

The closing exercises of Thompson School will take place May 31st, June 1st and 2d. Excursion rates over the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. Special coaches will be attached to the North and South bound through freights.

The Seaboard Air Line has issued a very neat and attractive folder, showing its Fast Freight Schedules between Northern and Southern points, which should be of considerable information and assistance to shippers and receivers of freight.

The Charlotte Observer editorially says: "The Concord Times and Lincoln Democrat, two of the ablest and most earnest sound money papers in the State, have this week declared themselves unequivocally in favor of the nomination of Col. Julian S. Carr for Governor."

The President of the United States sent the Comptroller of the United States Treasury out to Illinois to carry that State for gold. He has returned to his master in a pitiful plight. His own county went against him. Gold only delegates will be sent. Delegates elected to date 335. Of these 304 have been instructed for silver, 24 uninstructed and but 7 for the gold standard.

Charity and Children says that Mr. Geo. W. Vanderbilt needed the Baptist church at Biltmore for a barn. He told the brethren he would build them another if they would let him have it. They agreed to do so, and now they have a beautiful house worth $7,000 for their old one worth about $700.

[The late Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, had a great fancy for turning churches into stables. He bought an old marble church on Amity street in that city, among others, and stabled his shop-wagon horses in it.]

Postmaster Hall to Be Tried.

Amos J. Hall was taken from the county jail Monday morning to be carried to Raleigh to be tried before the Federal Court. Hall, who was postmaster at Cedar Creek, is charged with defrauding the United States Government.

Improvements.

Mrs. W. J. Buckingham is rebuilding on the site on Grove street from which her former residence was swept by fire.

The side-walks on the right side of Person, below the half-way bridge, are receiving much needed attention.

Robeson County Court.

Robeson County Superior Court adjourned Friday. Judge Green during this term sentenced two negroes, Frank McRae and Gus Thompson to be hanged on June 19th. No appeal was taken in either case. They had been convicted by a jury of committing rape. A correspondent of the Wilmington Star says that an effort will be made to have Thompson's sentence commuted to life imprisonment but that McRae will probably be executed at the appointed time.

Revenue Raid.

Deputy United States Marshal J. W. Atkinson and a posse of duputies made a raid Friday night on a moonshiner's camp near the Hart place down the Wilmington Road. They found nothing, however, but a few empty tubs and a cart. The cart had the appearance of having been hurriedly detached from a horse whose tracks were fresh upon the ground. A fire was built and the tubs and cart destroyed. Nothing was seen of the moonshiners, although the cart was recognized as belonging to an old blockader.

Don't Forget the Soldiers Monument Benefit.

The participants were rehearsing Tuesday afternoon for the entertainment next Friday evening for the benefit of the Soldiers' monument fund—and they will present a most attractive programme to their patrons. The music, vocal and instrumental, will be such as to please both the connoisseur and the lover of genuine popular melody, while other good matter on the bill of fare will heartily please and entertain.

Outside the stage—the broad piazza of the manse—the guests will be seated *al fresco*, a pleasant arrangement for this season of the year (General Gill and the weather Bureau being auspicious) and refreshments at tables on the lawn will be served at low prices.

A Lucky Find.

About one year ago Mrs. H. C. Fisher lost a gold ring, her engagement ring. She advertised and searched for it but until this morning nothing has been heard of it.

Thursday morning 'Squire C. P. Overby was standing at the corner of the market house talking to some one and as is a habit with him, was making figures on the ground with his foot when he turned up some earth in which he saw something glitter. He picked it up and found it to be an old battered ring. Thinking it of no value he shot it away with his thumb, when just as it was leaving his hand he noticed some letters on the inside. He again picked it up, and found thereon inscribed "From Henry to Nannie." He remembered the advertisement and knew immediately to whom it belonged. Mrs. Fisher is now in happy possession of her engagement ring.

A Populist—Negro Slate.

We were told by a prominent negro politician Monday that an understanding has been arrived at between certain prominent Populists and the Neill Waddell faction of the Republican party.

The program, he says, is of course fusion. The Republicans are going to nominate a member of the Legislature and the Register of Deeds and the Populists the rest of the candidates. Prof. Geo. Williams, colored, is slated for the Republican nomination for the Legislature and Chas. Smith, colored, for the Republican nomination for Register of Deeds.

An Old Cane and Old Folks

There is in the possession of the Overby family in this city, probably the oldest walking cane in the State. It has numerous dates cut on its head, but only one, 1781, can be deciphered. It was last used by the late William Overby of Dobson, Surrey county, who was 109 years and 11 months old at the time of his death. He inherited the cane from his father who emigrated to this country from France. This Overby inherited the cane from his father who died in France at the age of 99. How much further it goes back is not known to the family history.

A Notable Case.

Fayetteville boasts the possession of a citizen who is a capitalist, a manufacturer and a Bank President, and who is, notwithstanding these supposed disabilities, an uncompromising silver man. He is the only Bank President, besides the distinguished Mr. St. John, of New York, and Capt. Jos. F. Johnston, of Birmingham, (Democratic nominee for Governor of Alabama), who, so far as we know, has had sense enough to see that the gold standard is killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

We refer to Dr. H. W. Lilly, President of the Bank of Fayetteville.

Won't Vote for Russell.

Mr. W. C. Troy who has just returned from a trip through Randolph, Moore, Harnett and Chatham says that he sounded the prominent white Republicans in all those counties on Russell's nomination and found a surprising number of them bitterly opposed to him.

The Populists he says are almost without exception solid against fusion, and that hundreds of negroes declared that they will not support Russell under any circumstances.

He says all this talk by a few scared Democrats about the negroes falling into line at the last moment is tommie rot, and that Russell will be overwhelmingly defeated. He says that even granting that the negroes, every one of them, so stultify themselves as to vote for Russell, a Democratic Governor would still be elected, for there are thousands of Populists in North Carolina who are disgusted with their leaders, and only need a little persuading to return to their old mother.

Soldiers' Monument Benefit.

The Cumberland Monument Association Entertainment Committee for the month of May, Mesdames A. J. McKelway, W. L. Hawley and H. R. Hall, have arranged a programme with the varied attractions of which they hope to please a generous public—an out-door *musicale*, on the grounds of the Presbyterian Manse, Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock, consisting of simple but pleasing selections, interspersed with scenic representations, novel, "fetching" and mirth-provoking, with that homely, wholesome nonsense that never yet shocked the "wisest man" (or woman).

Refreshments will be served on the lawn, at prices scheduled to fit the prevailing "hard pan" of the times, and the small sum of 10 cents admission will be taken at the gate.

Come (with all your following); and, in the enjoyment of an hour or so at inconsiderable expense, help to increase in some measure the fund of a cause which we all have at heart.

Meeting of Supervisors.

A called meeting of the Supervisors of Cross Creek township was held May 12th.

Supervisors present: D. N. McLean, chairman, A. J. Deal, C. B. McMillan, T. B. Newberry, T. S. Lutterloh, C. P. Overby.

The meeting was called to receive the report of the Harrington Hill Committee and take in consideration the condition of roads.

The overseer of Harrington Hill road having moved away, H. I. McDuffie was appointed overseer of said road.

It was moved and carried that D. N. McLean, C. B. McMillan and A. J. Deal be appointed a committee to examine into the condition of Adam street and McIver street from Hall's old corner to Mimms' pond, and report at regular August meeting.

Moved and carried that D. N. McLean, T. S. Lutterloh and overseer of Haymount road ditch, to have the ditch repaired and furnish lumber if necessary for boxing.

Knew No God But Gold.

"Curly haired Johnnie" McLaurin, as his constituents familiarly call Congressman John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, was in the city Monday. Mr. McLaurin was on his way from Mt. Airy, where he has a Summer home, to Washington city. He says that the general impression in Washington is that the silver men will control the Chicago convention. In that case, he says, there are two opinions as to what will happen. One is that the gold-bugs will bolt and nominate a gold candidate or declare themselves Republicans. The other is that the gold-bugs will apparently submit to the majority's will, while they will secretly work for the Republican candidate. This, it is said, is a programme which is being much discussed at present among the gold-bugs for the following reason: They fear that if they bolt and nominate a gold-bug candidate that the South and West will unite; silver Democrats, Populists and Republicans, on the Democratic silver nominee. In that case we would certainly have a free silver President. This they would prevent at any cost, for, says Mr. McLaurin, the Northern gold-bug knows no God or party, when gold and bonds are concerned.

The Light Question.

The Board of Aldermen met in special session Tuesday evening for the purpose of deciding the question of lighting the city. Nothing material, however, was done.

Mr. Marks, the Receiver of the Fayetteville Gas and Electric Light Company, appeared before the board and made various propositions, none of which seemed to suit the city fathers.

Finally it was agreed that he should submit to the board at its next meeting terms by which the plant could be bought or leased by the city. Meantime he will place a sixty candle power Wellsback light on the street for the aldermen's inspection.

Diocesan Council.

The thirteen annual council of the Diocese of East Carolina met in St. James' church, Wilmington, Thursday. The Wilmington Messenger says:

When called to order by Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, bishop of the Diocese, there were present eighteen of the twenty five clergymen of the diocese, and two more came in during the first day's session. Of the lay delegates elected from thirty-two of the forty parishes, fourteen parishes were represented at the opening session, and two more came in later. In all, there were twenty three laymen present.

The opening service was held in St. James' church at 11 o'clock, the bishop being assisted in the service by the Revs. L. L. Williams, Luther Eborn, Nathaniel Harding, James Carmichael, D. D., and Joseph C. Huske, D. D. The Rev. Isaac W. Hughes, rector of St. John's church, Fayetteville, preached the council sermon.

The report of the trustee of the Diocese was also encouraging, taken altogether.

Dr. A. J. DeRosset was re-elected treasurer by a rising vote.

By appointment of the bishop, the new committees on finance, and on canons, consist the following gentlemen:

Finance: Revs. T. M. N. George and L. L. Williams, and Messrs. William Calder, George H. Roberts and H. G. Smallbones.

Canons: Revs. Dr. Huske, Dr. Carmichael and Stewart McQueen, Dr. A. J. DeRosset and Mr. E. S. Hoyt.

The Red Springs 20th of May Celebration.

In our account of the Red Springs Veteran's Reunion and 20th of May celebration, given in Thursday's Daily and on the first page of this issue, the names of those excellent gentlemen, Rev. Mr Moore, who made the opening prayer with such eloquence and fervor, Mr. Kirkland Hill, of the Scottish Chief, Mr. Harker, of the Robesonian, and Mr. A. B. Pearsall, were inadvertently omitted.

By the way, some of our contemporaries have been remarking that there was no celebration of North Carolina's great historic day, this year. On the contrary, there could hardly have been a finer one than that last week at Red Springs. Besides that, Col. Starr and the veterans of the Lafayette Light Infantry (Company F, Bethel Regiment) spent the day at Cottonade (as they do somewhere every recurring anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration) in quiet observance of the great event. The day it will be remembered, was selected by the Lafayette for its natal day 40 years ago, as it was also subsequently by the State for its Secession, and for unveiling the monument at Raleigh in honor of those who fell in behalf of that great right.

Unlucky Friday.

Friday evening Messrs. A. J. Cook, J. C. Thomson, Leighton Huske and W. J. Perrin went out for the first time this summer to occupy their cottage at Bolton Springs. Saturday morning four young men bearing slight resemblance to the four above mentioned were seen dragging themselves wearily into town, one of them with fragments of a bicycle on his shoulder. Although they parted at the foot of Harrington's Hill and circled the city until they got to a point opposite their homes and then made a bee line for the back doors, they were seen, and good naturedly guyed by several of their friends.

Messrs. Cook, Huske and Thomson journeyed to the Springs in a buggy and arrived there all right, Mr. Perrin started on a bicycle, but when within two miles of the Springs ran against a tree which had fallen across the road and broke his wheel to bits.

He walked the balance of the way and when comfortably housed with his companions, was consoled by their offer to take him home in their buggy. But lo, when they awoke in the morning they discovered that their horse had broken loose and returned to town. The result was as above described.

A Delightful Reception.

Most delightfully was Tuesday evening spent by throngs of guests at the Presbyterian manse—the reception tendered to their friends by the members of G. T. C. of the congregation, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Brandt.

A beautifully illuminated portal received the visitors, who were ushered with hearty welcome, by Messrs. Hector McGeachey, Augustus Rose, Walter McRae and Henry Rankin, into the brilliantly lighted rooms, very tastefully decorated with ferns, ivy, the equisite hydrangea, cedars, holly and other evergreens.

In the left-hand parlor Misses Martha Brown, Eula May McDonald, Kate Utley and Margaret Whitehead assisted the fair hostess, Mrs. McKelway, in greeting the guests, who were met in the library by Misses Kate Fairley, Augusta McKethan and Eliza Robinson.

The supper-room—a bower of floral beauty the prevailing colors pale green and white, the bon-bons setting off the tables made for the occasion in Savannah—was presided over by Mrs. A. S. Huske and Miss Della Matthews, and refreshments were served by Misses Mary Augusta Myrover, Mary Utley, Pearl McMillan and Mary Davis, charmingly attired in jaunty caps, green gowns and white aprons.

In the right-hand parlor the tea bowl held its exhilarating sway, and here Mrs. Thomas Whitted presided, assisted by Miss Kate Alderman—not the hissing tea urn, but a generous bowl of frozen tea, served with lemon—a very delicious refreshment.

Very rarely has a more elegant "function" been enjoyed by Fayetteville's people.

The Old Court House.

Nothing now stands of the old court house. The foundations are covered with debris, and therefore it is impossible to tell whether there is a corner-stone or not. By the way, Mr. Cain, who is engaged in making abstracts of title to real estate in this county, commencing with the Records in the Register of Deeds' office, from 1750, says that, from 1750 to 1797, the year on which he is now working, no mention of a court house is made, but in the latter year the words court house appear for the first time. Before that year the State House is recorded as the place where all legal transactions took place. It is to be presumed, therefore, that in 1797, one year after our Independence, a court house was erected. The men engaged in tearing down the old court house inform us that it was originally wooden, but was remodelled and encased with brick. As there are no official records concerning this old building in the years gone by, we would like to hear from any one concerning its history.

Dunn and Its Fine School.

This writer paid a visit to the thriving town of Dunn Tuesday. The occasion was the Commencement of Lucknow High School, the fine institution of which Prof. J. C. Clifford is at the head, and the object to deliver the Commencement Address, which he did on the subject of "The Education of Teachers."

It seems almost incredible that, ten years ago—that is, before the "Short Cut" was built—there was not a house standing where now this pretty town spreads out its borders. It is believed to have some 800 inhabitants now, and is the centre of a fine agricultural section.

Not that there is anything remarkable in the rapid growth of new towns in many parts of our country, but it is unusual in this section.

As many of our readers know, there has been a movement, several times, to erect a new county out of Harnett, Cumberland, Johnston and Sampson, with Dunn as the county seat. The chief objection, we believe, has come from Harnett, which naturally does not like to part with its brightest jewel.

Lucknow High School occupies a large and handsome building, and its spacious audience hall was filled yesterday with a fine gathering of ladies and gentlemen and young people from the town and country about, notwithstanding Sanctificationist Crumpler was running an opposition entertainment in his tent near by.

There were abundant evidences of the excellence of Professor Clifford's method of teaching in the fine body of pupils engaged in the exercises of the day, as well as in the surroundings of the school generally. We regret that we have not a copy of the interesting Commencement programme at hand, in order to show the scope of their attainments, but shall hope to reproduce it from the full account which will appear in the Dunn Union this week.

Among the belles of the Commencement, we observed Miss Sallie Atkinson, of this city, and Miss Privett, of Harnett, who appeared to be the centre of attraction for the many gallant young fellows who were of the graduating class or of the alumni of the school.

Besides Prof. Clifford himself, the writer was glad to meet Mr. and Mrs. Oates, (parents of Mr. Oates, of the Baptist), Mr. Woodal, of the Union, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Harrell, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Privett, among others.

Death of Mrs. Stedman.

Our people were greatly grieved last Thursday by the intelligence of the death of Mrs. Euphenia White Stedman, widow of the late Nathan A. Stedman, which occurred at Elizabethtown yesterday. She was a lady of excellent Christian character, and was held in the highest esteem by the people of Fayetteville where the greater part of her long life was passed. Ex-Lieut. Governor Charles M. Stedman, now of Atlanta, Ex-Sheriff Frank H. Stedman and Miss Fanny W. Stedman, of mington, and Mrs. Newton H. Smith, of this city, are her surviving children.

Thursday morning's Wilmington Star contains the following:

"Mrs. Euphania W. Stedman died at 6:45 p. m., yesterday, at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Nathan A. Stedman, Jr. She was the widow of the late Nathan A. Stedman, Sr., who died some seven or eight years ago.

"Mrs. Stedman was a native of Virginia, and daughter of the late Thomas W. White, founder and editor of the old *Southern Literary Messenger*, a magazine which had a national reputation. She married in Richmond, Va., but came immediately to North Carolina, where she had resided continuously up to the time of her death. Her first home was in Raleigh, her husband then being Comptroller of the State. At the expiration of his term of office they went to Pittsboro, and from there, in 1851, they removed to Fayetteville. Of late Mrs. Stedman had been with her daughter-in-law at Elizatethtown.

"The deceased possessed many admirable traits of character. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church nearly sixty years, having become a communicant of that denomination under the late Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., and her whole life was that of a sincere and consistent Christian. She lived to a ripe old age, and her death will be mourned by hundreds who knew her and loved her for her many noble qualities of head and heart."

A Fayetteville friend contributes the following:

DIED.—At Elizabethtown Wednesday evening Mrs. Euphenia White Stedman, widow of the late Nathan A. Stedman, Sr. The deceased was the mother of Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, now residing in Atlanta, Ga., Sheriff Frank H. Stedman and Miss Fannie W. Stedman, of Wilmington, and Mrs. N. H. Smith, of this place. She was in her 78th year, a native of Richmond, Va., and daughter of Thomas W. White, editor of the Souhern Literary Magazine—a very prominent journal in that day. She was a most estimable Christian and for very many years a member of the Presbyterian Church of this city. Accomplished, amiable and attractive her long life was exemplary and useful.

The remains were brought by steamer from Elizabethtown Thursday morning. The funeral took place from the Presbyterian Church at 3 P. M.

The following were the pall-bearers: Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Mr. H. R. Horne, Capt. D. H. Ray, Mr. E. J. Lilly, Capt. S. C. Rankin, Mr. I. B. Hawley, Capt. A. B. Williams, Capt. Jas. D. McNeill.

Attention Democrats.

By the notice published elsewhere the Democrats of Cumberland will perceive that they are called to meet in their precinct primaries on the 13th of June for the election of delegates to the county convention to be held on the 20th of June, and for the election of five executive committeemen in each precinct to succeed those appointed by Chairman McNeill in the present notice. These five, to be so elected, are required by the State Plan of Organization to elect one of their number chairman of such precinct committee, and the chairman so elected becomes by virtue of his election as precinct chairman a member of the county executive committee.

It will be seen how extremely important it is that every Democrat who has the good of the county, State and nation at heart should attend these primaries, and take part in the selection of delegates to the county convention and of precinct committeemen. The fate of decent government in North Carolina is bound up in the Democratic party, for that is the only party which professes the true principles of government. And no thoughtful man will deny that the defeat of the Democratic party in North Carolina—a State more devoted to the principles of that party than any other, as her history shows—was the result of the selection of representatives who betrayed their promises to the people, or of the arrogance of those in control of the party organizations and therefore, under the bad system that too often prevailed, of the selection of party nominees, or both.

The work of these precinct primaries, as thus called, goes to the very root of the evils of government as now suffered by us or of those we may have to endure if the vindictive Russell should be elected. Hence the *vital importance* of the selection of *our most trustworthy*—remember the word, OUR MOST TRUSTWORTHY—men for delegates to the county convention and for precinct committeemen.

In the OBSERVER of February 6, 13, 20 and 27, will be found the Clerk of the Court's official advertisement of the boundaries of the new precincts into which the new Law has divided the township of Cross Creek. The unit of party organization is no longer the township (where there are more precincts than one in a township) but the precinct; and the four precincts of Cross Creek will elect their delegates to the county convention *separately* in their several precinct party meeting places, and send them direct to the county convention without any intervention of a township meeting at the town hall (market house) or otherwise.

The four precincts of Cross Creek are divided by the four streets that diverge from the town hall (market house), and are bounded by those streets (and the *main* roads that they lead into) and the boundaries of the township as intersected by those streets or main roads.

People and their Movements.

We regret to learn that Miss Alice Woodward is quite sick.

Capt. I. W. Clark left Tuesday evening for Richmond on railroad business.

Mr. J. W. Menefee is on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Lawrence Williamson.

Master Marion Huske left Tuesday for Durham, to visit his grand-mother, Mrs Fuller.

Miss Carrie Mallett has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives in Wilmington.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

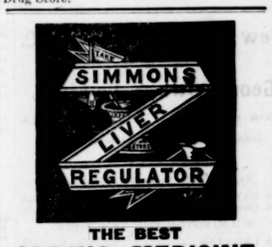
For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinsville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs Hemming, 222 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.



THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE
Is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You wont find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

When your stomach begins to trouble you, it needs rest. The help it needs, is to digest your food, and until it gets it, you won't have any peace. Stomach trouble is very distressing, very obstinate, very dangerous. Many of the most dangerous diseases begin with simple indigestion. The reason is that indigestion (*not*-digestion, *not*-nourishment) *weakens* the system and allows disease germs to attack it. The antidote is Shaker Digestive Cordial, strengthening, nourishing, curative. It cures indigestion and renews strength and health. It does this by strengthening the stomach, by helping it to digest your food. *It nourishes* you. Shaker Digestive Cordial is make of pure herbs, plants and wine, is perfectly harmless and will certainly cure all genuine stomach trouble. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

The Time for Building

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." MRS. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to

FOR RENT.

The Splendid Store now occupied by
H. R. NOVITZKY.
Possession given June 1st.
—ALSO,—
The vacant Cottage opposite Mr. B. R. Huske's residence.
Appply to
F. R. ROSE,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
N. B.—I have other real property for Rent or Lease. d100-eod-3t—wkly May 28

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE!

Having concluded to give up housekeeping, I will offer for sale at my residence,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
All of my Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of One very fine Parlor Set (Plush), One very fine Bed-Room Set (Walnut), Two plain Bed-Room Sets, One Wardrobe, One Cradle, One Baby Carriage, One Ice-Cream Set, Dining Tables, Safes, Two small Beds, Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, Ornaments for Mantlepeice, Clocks, Bronze Figures, China Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Dishes of all kinds, One Cook Stove, Fire Dogs, &c.
May 28, 1896. MRS. S. FENCHELL.

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Hope Mills, on Tuesday, June 9, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. C. HOUSTON, President
99-wmay 28-tm

COMMISSIONERS' SALE
—OF—
Valuable Store and Lot.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a cause entitled "R. M. Nimocks ex. J. W. Sellars and J. T. Sellars, &c.," the undersigned will sell at public auction the Store-House No. 43 on the North-side of Person Street, in Fayetteville, and the lot on which same is located, bounded on East by J. W. McRae lot, on West by C. F. McRae lot, on the North by Old Street, and on South by Person Street.
Time of sale, Monday, July 6th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.
Place of sale, Court House door of Cumberland County
Terms of sale. One-fourth cash, balance in three months with approved security.
Title reserved.
GEO. M. ROSE, } Commis-
H. McD. ROBINSON, } sioners.
d99-wmay28-ts

LOOK UP THE FRIEND
—OF THE—
Farmer, Trucker,
—AND—
LABORING MAN.
You will find him in the
HAY STREET GROCER,
And the Excellence of the
MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, TOBACCO,
And other Good Things,
with the careful attention to your wants is his best guarantee to one and all.
A. S. HUSKE.
Commission Merchant and Headquarters for Truckers' Supplies.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Lumber and Building Material
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.
Farming Implements
OF ALL KINDS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.
SIX FT. WIRE NETTING,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL.
Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.
Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.
Yours Respectfully,
WALTER WATSON.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!
At McMillan's Building.
CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE; ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;
HANGING LAMPS,
AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
D. A. McMILLAN.
ap9-tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
COUPON.
Buck's, Jr., Range
—AND—
Childs' Sewing Machine
CONTEST.
Awarded July 1, 1896.
Cut this out and preserve

On first July, 1896, we will give the girl, not over 14 years of age, who returns us the greatest number of our
BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COUPONS.
the beautiful Buck's Jr., Range—valued at $12 00.
To the girl bringing us next largest number, we will give the Child's Sewing Machine—valued at $7.50.
Both on exhibition at our store.
These Coupons will be found from time to time in the Daily and Weekly OBSERVER, the N. C. Baptist, the Sampson Democrat, the County Union, and at our Store.
The Coupons issued from our Store will be to Cash Customers, one Coupon for each purchase amounting to 25 cents, except to purchasers of Buck's Stoves and Ranges. These will be awarded 8 Coupons to the One Dollar.
Now, little girls, you must be truthful, and if your mothers want to buy new Stoves tell them "Buck's are the BEST."
Keep your Coupons together, put them in a package, mark your name, age and the number of Coupons you have on the pakage, and send them to us by the 30th of June.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.
Before the Clerk.
Wm. Clark, Administrator of Turner McNair and Mark McNair.
—vs.—
Andrew J. McNair, David McNeill and wife Caroline, James McNair and wife Annie, Emma Dodson, Lula Dodson, John Dodson and Walter Dodson.
The defendants above named will take notice that a summons has been duly issued, and petition filed in this action, asking for an order to sell the real estate of *Turner* McNair, for the purpose of paying off liens thereon, and debts of said Turner McNair, deceased; and that said petition will be heard at the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday, July 6, 1896.
CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.
May 18, 1896. 21-6w

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American
Fire Insurance Co.
Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
—AND—
FERTILIZERS.
The same expense and labor that will sow poor seeds will plant and cultivate
Peter Henderson's Seeds
WHICH NEVER DISAPPOINT.
A full supply at
HORNE'S DRUG STORE.
d48-wtf

LOST.

A Leather Letter Case, containing letters and Phœnix Cotton Mill pass-book and other papers of value only to the owner. Small reward. Leave at this office.

FANCY BAKERY
—AND—
RESTAURANT
HAY STREET,
(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,
Ice Cream Parties and Festivals
Furnished on Short Notice.
W. F. RAIFORD,
FAYETTEVILLE.

READER,
It is no trouble to satisfy the greatest demand of nature and thereby prepare yourself for the duties and pleasures of life by calling at
A. GARRASON'S.
—HIS STOCK OF—
Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries
IS IMMENSE.
A trial order will convince anyone that
A. GARRASON
Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries
AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

ALWAYS FRESH
And of the Best Quality,
are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,
FLOUR, BACON,
HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.
SEED IRISH POTATOES.
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
A. S. HALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Practices in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business.
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J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

ENGRAVED
Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards.
Workmanship of the Highest Quality; Prices Moderate.
Prices and Samples sent on application.
GEORGE N. HOFFMAN,
Practical Engraver,
516 N. Stricker St.,
Baltimore, Md.
64d-wtf

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

The grandest spectacle that has ever been seen on this earth, probably, and one that will hardly again be equalled, is now being enacted at Moscow. The festivities attendant upon the crowning of the Czar of Russia began Monday and will continue three weeks. On Monday the young ruler celebrated his twenty eighth birthday, and Tuesday the Czar and Czarina made their triumphal entry into the city of Moscow. The Imperial pair will receive on May 22 and 23 the congratulations of foreign ambassadors and other high dignitaries in the throne room of the Kremlin. May 25 there will be a grand review of the troops. On May 26th the coronation will take place in the Cathedral of the Assumption, the most sacred place in the Russian dominions. A grand fete will follow the coronation. On the three succeeding days, May 27, 28 and 29, the Imperial pair will receive congratulations at the Kremlin. On the night of May 27, there will be a grand banquet which, it is said, will cost about $2,500,000. The New York Sun of yesterday says:

The coronation of the Czar, Nicholas II., which will constitute the culminating feature of the festivities now under way at Moscow, will be the most memorable ceremony of the kind in the history of Russia. Nor, indeed, in the history of the world, with the exception of the Congress of Kings, convoked by Napoleon I. at Dresden, has there been such an assemblage of princes and illustrious men brought together for the purpose of evincing respect to a single sovereign. By an interesting coincidence it is exactly two hundred years since, by the death of his brother Ivan, who had been a joint sovereign, Peter the Great became sole ruler of the Russians, and devised for them the programme of development the colossal outcome of which is an empire stretching from Warsaw to Vladivostock, and from the Himalayas to the Arctic.

These two centuries have witnessed such astonishing phenomena as the evolution of the United States, the rise and fall of Napoleon I., and the extension of British rule in India; yet, perhaps, if we consider both the instruments and obstacles, we shall have to acknowledge that the creation of the Russian empire is the most imposing achievement of the epoch, seeing that it unites the elements of tremendous magnitude and of apparently assured stability. In 1696, when Peter I. became sole master of Muscovy, nothing would have seemed more inconceivable than that he would become the founder of the greatest empire upon earth. His subjects were barbarians centuries behind the rest of Europe; they were without education, without manufactures, and without maritime commerce, having no navigable outlet to Europe except the White Sea. Their country was cut off from the Black Sea by the Tartars of the Crimea and by the Turks; from the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland by the Swedes, while on the east it was hemmed in by the Poles, who more than once had threatened the Moscovites with political extinction. When Peter became Czar, there were men living who had seen a Polish prince crowned at Moscow and a Cossack rebel reigning from Nijni Novgorod to Kazan. Yet before the eighteenth century had closed Poland had been annihilated, Sweden had been beaten and dismembered, the Crim Tartars had been subjected, the Turks had been humbled and despoiled, Siberia had been explored and colonized, and there were Russian fleets on the Baltic and Black seas. Since the accession of Peter's daughter Elizabeta, Russian armies have traversed, either as friends or enemies, all the greatest divisions of the European Continent north of the Pyrenees. In 1760 the Russian flag waved in triumph over Berlin; in 1799 over Milan; in 1814 over Paris; in 1829 over Adrianople; in 1878 it flew within sight of Constantinople. Under the eyes of the present generation the career of conquest has been pressed southeastward of the Caspian until the once inaccessible Khanates of central Asia have been absorbed, and the Russian frontier has been pushed to the border of British India.

To those who watch the ceremonies in the Kremlin it will be manifest that to dipmomacy no less than war is due the extraordinary position occupied by the Czar, who now to all his other titles may add that of Protector of China and Corea, and that of arbiter of peace in Europe. The presence of Marshal Yamagata and of Li Hung Chang will bear impressive witness to the skill with which Japan was persuaded to evacuate Port Arthur, and with which China was induced to cede that naval fortress and a large part of Manchuria in return for Russian intervention. The special embassies from Constantinople and Teheran will recall the fact that the heads of the two chief divisions of Islam regard the Czar no longer as their hereditary foe, but as the least distrusted of Christian potentates. The participation of members of the royal families of Prussia and of England in the festival at Moscow will remind the spectator that the chief of the Triple Alliance has no intention of thwarting the designs of Nicholas II. in the Balkan peninsula, and that Great Britain could not, if it tried, block the Russian Czar's path to ascendancy at Pekin.

But, perhaps, the most interesting proof of the influence attained by Russia will be the presence in the Kremlin of special representatives not only of the world's monarchies, but also of its two greatest commonwealths, the French and the American republics. It is known to Frenchmen that but for the grandfather of the present Czar a German army might a second time since 1870 have taken Paris, and we are not likely to forget that but for the same high-minded ruler the wish of Napoleon III. and of Lord Palmerston to assure the destruction of our Union might have been carried out. At this moment the head of the house of Romanoff is the mainstay of France, and the one European sovereign upon whose friendship Americans may count.

[The last paragraph possesses a sort o nagging interest to those who followed the "stars and bars."—OBSERVER.]

Literary Notes.

Secretaries Olney and Carlisle recently consented, for the first time since they held office, to be photographed seated at their desks. The pictures were taken at the request of the Ladies' Home Journal, and will be used to illustrate ex President Harrison's article describing the workings of the State Department in the July number of that magazine.

Bret Harte's new story and Jerome K. Jerome's latest piece of fiction have both been secured by the Ladies' Home Journal for immediate publication. Jerome's story is called "Reginald Blake: Financier and Cad," and sketches an incident in fashionable London society. Bret Harte calls his story "The Indiscretion of Elsbeth," and pictures the romance of a young American who falls in love with a German princess, masquerading as a dairy maid.

The Fayetteville Ice Company has opened a stand in the basement of Cook's Drug Store. Mr. J. M. Lee is manager.

Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1896.

McKinley paid a big price for the support of the A. P. A. Nothing less than a written pledge to live up to the principles of that organization should he be nominated and elected President. This pledge was obtained by a committee of three sent by the Supreme Council of the A. P. A. to see McKinley personally and report back to the Council. The visit was supposed to be kept secret and Saturday's papers contained a telegram stating that McKinley denied having been waited up on by an A. P. A. committee, but when that denial was published, the written pledge, signed by McKinley, which to all intents and purposes makes him a member of the A. P. A., was in Washington and being discussed by the members of the Supreme Council, who had been awaiting the return of their committee with considerable impatience. With that pledge, and it is said a considerable expenditure of money, it did not take the Supreme Council long to undo the anti McKinley work of the Advisory committee, and to virtually hitch the organization to the tail of the McKinley kite.

Czar Reed has resumed his crown and has abandoned the conciliatory, you're a good fellow style which he assumed as a candidate for his party's presidential nomination and again become the autocrat of the House that he used to be. He has also resumed that habit of making enemies by fiting sarcastic epigrams at members who give him an opening either on the floor of the House or in private conversations. The meaning of all this is perfectly plain. Mr. Reed sees the McKinley shadow on the wall and no longer regards himself as in the Presidential running. He can have the second place, but it is said that he will not take it unless he finds it necessary to keep it from going to some man like Senator Proctor or to Senator Quay, both of whom he thinks betrayed him. If he takes the second place it is said that he will be open to the charge of treachery to the combine, each member of which pledged himself to make no deal with McKinley.

The Democratic Senators were unanimous in their belief that Col. Dupont, of Delaware, was not entitled to a seat in the Senate, and as the populists voted with them Dupont was turned down by a majority of 1. It was thought that some of the republicans would vote against Dupont, but such strong party pressure was brought to bear that those who would not swallow their convictions outright by voting for him allowed themselves to be paired, which amounted to the same thing. It can be positively stated that the democrats did not offer the populi ts a single inducement to vote against Dupont. Aside from their convictions, there were several strong reasons for their doing so anyway, not the least of which would have been their loss of the balance of power in the Senate if Dupont had been elected.

At least one important office has sought a man, and found him before he knew it was after him. Mr. Dominick I. Murphy, of Pa., who has been nominated to succeed Commissioner Lochren, who has been nominated to be U. S. Judge of the Minnesota district, got the first news of his promotion from a newspaper bulletin board. Gen. Dana has been nominated to succeed Mr. Murphy as first Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. He has been chief of a division in the office for a long time.

Two Farmers Contrasted.

Silver Knight.]

The American farmer has a vote and it is as necessary for him to take care of that vote as it is for him to take care of his crop and his live stock. All the troubles with which he now has to contend of falling prices and hard times result from neglecting the proper use of his vote. The farmer is compelled to sell his wheat and cotton and other farm products in Europe to obtain money with which to buy all necessaries of life. His only competitors in the European market are silver standard countries. Russia, India, China, Japan, Mexico and South America are all silver-standard countries and are all competitors of the United States in European markets. The gold-standard gives these silver-standard countries 100 per cent. advantage over the American farmers and planters. For example, a Russian farmer has a mortgage on his farm upon which he pays an annual interest of 5 per cent., amounting to $100, and another $100 for taxes, making in all $200 of fixed annual charges. The American farmer has a like mortgage and is compelled to pay the same amount of taxes. His fixed charges are also $200. The Russian farmer takes 200 bushels of wheat to Liverpool and sells it for 60 cents a bushel, which yields him in English money $120, which converted into Russian money gives him $240 with which to pay his $200 of fixed charges, leaving $40 to buy tea and coffee. The American farmer takes his 200 bushels of wheat to Liverpool and sells it for $120 in gold, which is only $120 in United States money. He pays his taxes of $100 and has only $20 to apply on the interest on his mortgage. For a time he can have his mortgage renewed by adding the interest to the principal, but ultimately it will be sold out. He has nothing left with which to buy tea and coffee.

This illustrates the advantage which the silver standard countries have over the United States, which amounts to fully 100 per cent. The manufacturers of the Orient are now developing with marvelous rapidity, and in the near future will be able not only to supply the silver standard countries, but all the world in manufactured articles. The McKinleyites propose to protect the manufacturers against all competition, including that of Asiatic manufacturers. When this is done the manufacturers of the Northeast will have a monopoly, and the manufactured articles will be higher in the United States than in any other place in the world, while the farmer will be compelled to undersell the Asiatics, and will be denied the cheap markets which is enjoyed by his competitors in the silver standard countries. In other words, the farmers must vote against McKinleyism, or let their wives and children suffer for food and clothing, while they toil on a lower level than the coolies of the Orient.

The Supreme Court of the United States decides that it is constitutional for a State to require railroad companies to supply separate coaches for white and colored persons. In delivering the opinion, Justice Brown said that the State legislation in this case was analogous with legislation providing separate schools for colored and white children. The case passed upon was that of Plessy vs. Ferguson, from Louisiana.

Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body.

For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, May 20th.

Mr. J. D. Arnold, who is to supply our church during the Summer has arrived, and preached at Galatia on Sunday. Our people were very much pleased with his sermon, from which it is evident that we may expect good preaching for several months, at any rate.

The Masonic Lodge of Galatia has been invited to assist the Lumber Bridge Lodge in funeral rites in honor of Rev. A. McQueen, at Bethel, on the 30th of this month. Rev. P. R. Law will preach the sermon, and Hon. Alfred Rowland is to deliver the eulogy.

The school at Raeford Institute will close on the 19th of June, when the Tatler says they would be glad to see 400 people. It is a Scotch community, and the Institute seems to have caught the contagion of hospitality.

We are glad to note that Miss Annie Buie, who has been quite sick, is better.

As a rule, typhoid fever is unknown among our health-giving pines, but Mr. Cook's son has been very ill with it. He contracted the disease in Sampson, however, and is now improving.

Such an age of centenarians! Almost every paper recently has had an account of some one who has either reached or passed their hundredth year. 71st has one, too; an old colored woman, familiarly known as "Aunt Kissie," who is over one hundred years old. This famous township has also an unitarian—using the word in a questionable sense—who is interesting, and who is the little daughter of Mr Taylor. She is a year old, and weighs only 15 pounds.

One hears very little of politics among the people who heretofore discussed the subject with so much zest and energy. The farmers are giving more attention to their fields.

A prominent gentleman of 71st says that the OBSERVER has been making a stronger fight for silver and has kept the colors flying higher than any other paper he reads.

Mr. Duncan Monroe had the misfortune to have some of his fence burned Sunday, the fire being set out by lightning.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rankin paid a visit to Mrs. Alex. Sessoms last week.

Mr. N. B. Lindsay killed a large rattlesnake, having nine rattles, last week.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Goldbugs Preparing to Leave the Party.

New York World.

Connecticut dispatches tell us that if the outcome at Chicago is either a free silver platform or a free silver candidate the Democrats of that State will drop the national ticket as the only way of holding the party together on State issues. Even the most stalwart of machine Democrats express this view, and the members of the Connecticut delegation to Chicago are likely to be chosen for their readiness to take this stand firmly for sound money as a cardinal doctrine of Democracy.

From Virginia come like tidings. The Democratic business men of that State are not only taking an active part in the primaries, but many of them give open notice that they will not support any free coinage candidate or any candidate on a free coin age platform. In Richmond they are exacting the gold payment clause in all long notes and contracts.

Charges Against Mr. Terrell.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Charges against Mr. Terrell, Minister to Turkey, have been preferred to the President. It is understood that his personal integrity and character are in no way affected, but he is accused of low and gross habits, of using profane and vulgar language, and of blustering, domineering manners, which are said to be exceedingly offensive to the Turkish officials, and to all who have been at the legation. His treatment of missionaries is said to have been habitually ungentlemanly and often insulting, and while he is not accused of willful neglect, the missionaries charge that his unfortunate manners and methods have been the cause of much irritation and difficulty with the Turkish government. They do not say that he lacks the disposition to protect American interests, but they claim that he is incompetent to do so, and ask the appointment of some one who is more familiar with the usages of polite society, and whose Americanisms are tempered with refinement.

Like an open book, our faces tell the tale of health or disease. Pain and suffering and wrong living write their history on our features in unmistakable lines. Hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, listless steps and languorous looks tell of wasting debilitating disease some place in the body. It may be one place or another, the cause is generally traceable to a common source—impure blood, and impure blood starts in the digestive organs.

That most dreadful disease—consumption is what is known as constitutional. It is in the blood. In reality, it is scrofula of the lungs, and it can be cured 98 times in 100 if proper treatment be taken in its early stages. Sending good, clean, pure, rich, wholesome blood continuously through the diseased parts will gradually eradicate the disease. If the medicine taken be strongly purifying, healing and soothing, the cure will be even more rapid.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, stimulates digestive action, searches out disease-germs wherever they exist and puts the whole body into a vigorous, strong and healthy condition. It builds up solid, useful flesh, rubs out wrinkles, brightens the eyes and makes life really worth living. A big book of 1000 pages entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated, telling all about it and full of good, sensible health hints, with numerous testimonial letters and reproduced photographs and address to those cured, will be sent free to any one who sends twenty-one cents, in one-cent stamps, to cover postage and wrapping *only*.

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Triumphal Entry of the Czar.

A press dispatch from Moscow Thursday says:

The great triumphant entry of the Emperor and Empress into Moscow occurred to-day. Until to day the Emperor had not officially been in the city. In order to see the imposing spectacle thousands of restless and anxious sight seers thronged the streets all last night and early this morning in places of vantage. A few windows and balconies along the route of the procession which had not already been secured have brought enormous prices in the last few days, and the very few remaining seats in the wooden stands erected at various places along the route have been eagerly snapped up. Those who witnessed the coronation festivities of the late Alexander III. in 1883 tell me that even more eagerness is exhibited on this occasion at the crowning of the young Nicholas, and that, if possible, the crowds are greater and splendor more abundant. The utmost liberty, consistent with proper discipline and order, was allowed and the faithful Muscovites and Russians from all over the empire had the fullest privileges of witnessing the official entry of the Czar into his ancient capital.

At 12:30 o'clock a cannon boomed, followed by eight other shots. This was the signal for every bell in Moscow to peal forth and in an instant, led off by the bells of Ivan tower in the Kremlin, an indescribable jiagle of hundreds of bells in this much belled city broke upon the ear. At the sound of the first cannon shot the word of command was given to the soldiers and all stood immovable and wooden as only Russian and German soldiers can stand.

The Emperor had left the palace and the procession had started. It was probable the most gorgeous scene Moscow has ever beheld.

Gone to Atlanta.

The Asheville Citizen of Monday says:

Maj. Chas. M. Stedman will leave Asheville to morrow for Atlanta, where he is to take up his residence and continue the practice of his profession, the law. Maj. Stedman during his residence here has endeared himself to many Asheville people, and there is universal regret over his departure. The Asheville bar loses a very able member and the city an esteemed citizen.

Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Dawson, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable.

"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S. S. S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

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BBB

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A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.

WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

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Farmers, look out! Hard Times on Farmers, we will sell to farmers direct, for cash, Good Fertilizers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

	per ton.
For Corn, Cotton and Peanuts, at	$13.50
Trucking Crops and Potatoes	15.00
Oats, Tobacco and Fruits	15.00

Also Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Potash, Bone Black, Nitrate Soda in large and small quantities. Send two 2c. stamps for circ's. W. S. POWELL & CO., Fertilizer Manufacturers. Baltimore, Md.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A,

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Assignee's Sale.

On Saturday, May 30th, 1896, by virtue of the power contained in the deed of assignment made to me by E. F. Moore of date November 5th, 1890, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., the following valuable Real estate:

1. The House and Lot on Haymount, adjoining Mrs. Evans, Col. Broadfoot and others, known as the Residence of the late E. F. Moore.
2. The lot opposite containing about ½ acre, known as the Garden Lot.
3. About 1,100 acres in Carver's Creek Township, known as the Wicker Land, described in a deed from A. Wicker and wife to E. F. Moore.
4. A Tract of Land in 71st Township containing 150 acres, known as the Wright land.

Terms: Cash.

J. B. STARR, Assignee.

April 29, '96

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I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

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The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry*; simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—Improved double diamond, **guaranteed for three years.** Made of 1-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are backed in cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barred pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hosepipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. CRANKS—One celebrated one-piece crank. Fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, 2 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEAR—64 or 72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 40 pounds.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND. No. 2,

Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:05 "
Leave Sanford,	12:22 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 1, Daily.

Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND. No. 4, Daily

Leave Bennettsville,	8:45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:12 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:45 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:59 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 3, Daily

Leave Fayetteville,	4:43 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND. No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday

Leave Rameur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunda

Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Rameur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA44 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson	2 03	11 05	.....
Lea e Selma	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arri e Florence	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 08
Leave Goldsboro	2 55
Leave Magnolia	4 02
Ar. Wilmington	5 30
	P. M.
Leave Florence	8 15
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55
Leave Selma	3 32
Arrive Wilson	7 20
Leave Tarboro	2 48
	P. M.

	No. 45 Daily
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson	1 00

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19
Leave Selma	3 32	.....
Arrive Wilson	7 20	11 15
Leave Tarboro	2 48	.....
	P. M.	

	No. 40 Daily
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington	7 00
Leave Magnolia	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	9 40
Arrive Wilson	10 27

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma	3 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	7 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		

	No. 45 Daily
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson	1 00

	No. 73 Daily.	No. 33 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	1 30	11 20
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 32
Arrive Tarboro	2 48	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Weldon	3 48	12 54
	P. M.	A. M.

	No. 41 Daily
	A. M.
Leave Weldon	3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8